THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Gen. Sheridan's Letter to Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—A despatch has been received from New Orleans, which says that much surprise is felt in New Orleans at the nunication of a so-called despatch from General Sheridan to General Grant in one of the New York papers. I have good authority for saying that this despatch is an altered and mutilated copy, suppressing some of General Sheridan's opinions, and placing him in an attitude of indorsing all that has been done by the Rebels. I hope to send you General Sheridan's real despatch in a day or two, but until it does appear, you may rely upon the fact that the one published in the New York *Times* does that gallant officer great injustice, and causes much indignation among his friends.

Threats of an Attack on Colored Regiments—Attempts at Assassination.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—In consequence of the threats made by Rebels to attack the colored regiments stationed on Canal street, the whole garrison was under arms last night, and prepared for any emergency. So long as the city remains under martial law there will be no more serious riots, but the assassination of Union men may be looked for by the hirelings of the Mayor. Already several attempts of this kind have been made, but the personal courage of the assailed has shielded them from harm. Every day Union men are receiving notice to leave, under penalty of assassination.

The Feeling in Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—General Sheridan's despatch, dated August 1, 1:30 P. M., to General Grant's headquarters, will be found to differ materially with that published in many papers. My rumor relative to the resignation of General Sheridan I might reiterate again to-night, as the matter is very warmly canvassed in military and political circles. Army officers scout the idea that General Sheridan would submit to being outranked by a Rebel Attorney-General, and be forced to carry out orders contrary to the interest of the loyal people of Louisiana; the influence of editor King over the President, in securing the deposing of Governor Wells and Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees, has surprised the Union men here. In conversation with a prominent citizen of New Orleans to-day, his reply to my inquiry, "Tell me honestly, can a quiet Union man live in safety in Louisiana?" was, "Yes, in perfect safety. But if he applies to secret scheming against an armed opposition to the Federal Government on the part of citizens of Southern States, the epithets which Andrew Johnson was accustomed to apply two years ago, he would get his head broken." He admitted the recent breaking-up of the organizations composed of Rebel soldiery, by General Sheridan, was opportune. One of their chief aims was to rid the State of its loyal element, white and colored. As an instance, he cited that he and Dr. Dostie, sitting at their window four weeks since, saw a funeral cortege pass. The coffin was wrapped in a Rebel flag, and a Rebel battle-flag, well used, was carried in the procession of civilians following. Dr. Dostie, now dead, had written a letter indorsing the Loyalists' Convention of September 5.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Pages for a Narrative of the New Orleans Massacre.

From the New Orleans Tribune.

On Sunday evening the police received their revolvers. They were, it is said, new pistols, in perfect order. A part of the force, and perhaps all, received two revolvers each, for when they came charging along Baronne street they had revolvers in both hands.

Orders were given to the night watchmen to go to rest on Sunday at 12 o'clock, and to be on hand on Monday at 6 o'clock A. M. They were to form small squads and remain in readiness at distant parts of the city.

At noon, the various bells of the city struck one stroke, which was a preconcerted signal to mass and to attack. A part at least of this plan is made to appear very clearly by the following extract from the French part of the *Bee* of August 1:—"All the squads had been posted in the vicinity of the objective point, where they marched on as fast as needed." The term "objective point" is pretty clear. It refers to an offensive action.

An appeal was also made by the Mayor, through a public proclamation to the citizens, for what was called "special constables." Several hundred Confederates responded to that call, and were only disbanded in the evening, when General Kantz had taken charge of the government of the city. Most of these men joined in the fray. They were as determined a set of Rebels as ever met together in New Orleans.

The preparations of the Mayor were completed by ordering the day watchmen to keep in readiness, not at their respective stations, but at the First and Second Stations only. The noon bell was the signal for the night watchmen to concentrate. The twelve bells that they were to strike at any time during the fray was the signal for the charge of the reserve police. This charge was desperate and tremendous. They knocked down or shot on their way the black men they met on the street. We will, another time, give a few sketches of the horrid scenes perpetrated on Dryades, Common, and Baronne streets.

Mr. Dostie was shot first in the hall. He fell. Another policeman came up and shot at him four or five times after he was down. He was then dragged alternately by the hair and feet, and thrown on a pile of dead bodies. His body, in appearance lifeless, was afterwards carried to the Police Station House, and thrown away as a corpse. Some ladies who came there to bring assistance to the sufferers found, however, that he was still alive. They had him removed from among the dead, and cared for. He is to-day in the "Hotel Dieu," with full intellectual powers, but in a very critical condition.

On Baronne street, a number of horrible murders were committed. Several black men were shot when taken into custody by the police officers. A black man who ran through the street was killed by a bullet from behind, and so were a number of others. A colored man, who escaped through a window, was riddled with bullets, and then horribly beaten. One who had taken refuge under a pile of lumber was shot at through the boards till he was killed. A black man, who had probably escaped from the main building through the adjoining yards, was shot dead by a policeman; after a while a white woman came and threw a stone on the head of the dead man.

All this time the white boys were shouting and crying "Hurrah!" Boys, however, were murdered in cold blood. But they were black boys. Two of them were dragged out of a street car by two police officers and shot. Two colored men who were in the same car were also murdered by these policemen. Eye-witnesses to these facts will present themselves before the Commission of Investigation, if not murdered before.

We have still numerous facts to recount. The particulars will be made public in due time. The atrocities committed on that occasion will never be known in full; but we hope that the Military Commission will be able to unveil a part at least of these Confederate horrors. Humanity must be vindicated, or this community will only be a community of barbarians.

The Slaughter of Our Loyal Men.

From the New Orleans Tribune.

Good news! The effect in the North is tremendous. The Rebels themselves are terrified at the moral impulse they have given to the Republican opinion. The following telegraphic despatch of a fair representative of the New Orleans "reconstructed Rebels," W. H. C. King, of the *Times*, will give an idea of the impression on the public mind at Washington. To attenuate the gravity of the blow they had struck at themselves, our New Orleans politicians, as will be seen by the despatch, tried to persuade the people of the North that Dostie, Henderson, and other victims had only been scratched. But truth will come out at last. We should like to know what was the *provocation* alluded to in King's despatches. We have witnesses to show that before the meeting of the Convention it was stated, as a matter of fact, by Rebels in our country parishes, that not one of the Conventioners would be permitted to leave the Hall alive. The plot will soon be made apparent. Here is King's despatch:—

"WASHINGTON, July 31.—The radicals are seeking to make great capital out of your riots, while the conservatives here declare that the whole movement was concerted in Washington. General Banks is said to have stated that the radicals wished anarchy and bloodshed in the South. It would be convincing proof that the Southern people were not fit to be in the Union. He said it would be a great card for his party, and already they are howling tremendously. All manner of reports are in circulation here to-day that the riot has been renewed with fearful effect; that Hahn and Shaw, as well as Dostie and Henderson, are dead. I have denied these reports, and given the facts as to engraped to me. I greatly deplore the scenes so recently enacted, and regret that any one's life, no matter what the provocation, should have been taken by violence resulting from riotous excitement. The conduct of the Convention people was bold, reckless, and illegal, but the Government was only waiting for some act of theirs upon which to found a just inference. Their meetings were regarded as nothing more than a debating club. When, however, the false Weeks attempted to give it legality, measures were ready to squelch the bastard and its godfather Wells will soon have opportunity to resume his country visit, where it is hoped he will have plenty of opportunities to mourn the errors of a corrupt and vacillating politician."

The avowal that the Governor's sanction gave to the call a character of legality is precious.

As to the alleged "provocation," the evidence will show from which part it came. There was a meeting. Can a meeting bring on a fight, unless assailants come on the very spot of the meeting and begin the disturbance? The following commission of investigation has been appointed by General Baird:—

President, Brevet Major-General Mower; Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General S. M. Quincey, 81st U. S. C. I.; Brevet Brigadier-General Gregg, and Recorder, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General George Baldy, 65th U. S. C. I. The Commission is authorized to summon witnesses and examine them under oath.

Mayor Monroe and General Baird.

From the New Orleans Tribune.

We beg General Baird to read, in Parton's book, the letters of Mayor Monroe to General Butler, for which the Rebel Mayor was deprived of his office. They are written in exactly the same spirit as his last protest. One could easily believe that this protest is but a copy of the letter to General Butler, that Mayor Monroe expiated by his exile to Fort Jackson.

Who is Responsible for the Riot?

From the New Orleans Tribune, August 1.

The Mayor himself does not dare to place the responsibility upon the Union party—so apparent is the crime to be fixed upon the Rebels. He speaks in his proclamation of riots "precipitated" by the meeting of the Convention. If "precipitated" they were to happen sooner or later, which means that the massacre of the Union men was a premeditated thing, for which the occasion only was wanting. The assembling of the Convention furnished the opportunity. Suppose that assembling was illegal or irregular, it could be stopped by process of law. There was no use to have recourse to assassins.

No provocation whatever came from the Convention itself, whose members were quietly sitting in the hall, or from the attendance. The *Times* itself, speaking of the origin of the riot, acknowledges that the first policeman who made a rush among the colored procession acted on a wrong impression. That journal says:—

"A white man who was standing on the neutral ground loking on, was shoved aside by one of the freedmen, and stepping upon the curb-stone, fell. The policemen in the neighborhood seeing this, *supposed* that the white man had been struck, and advanced to arrest the supposed assailant."

Now we must add, on information received on the spot, that the white man "shoved aside" by a colored man had fired a pistol into the procession, and wounded one man, who was brought into the Mechanics' Institute. Who was the aggressor?

The whole narrative of the *Times* is highly suggestive, and cannot conceal the true character of the riot—assassination of black and white Union men. We make for the enlightenment of our Northern friends the following extracts:—

"It is our painful duty to record the occurrence in this city, yesterday, of one of the most disastrous disturbances of the public peace which ever disgraced our city, and attended with more loss of life and maiming of body than any similar occurrence in the history of New Orleans."

Then comes a paragraph which clearly shows that the colored people gathered around the hall of the Convention had no arms, and did not even expect that they could be under theneces. sity of defending themselves.

"At first there seemed to be no disposition on the part of the negro throng to interfere with the policemen in the arrest of the prisoner; the negroes, affrighted, packing themselves together much as a flock of scared sheep."

And they were butchered like sheep.

Again the *Times* says:—

"A lull occurs in the firing, and the front is now comparatively quiet. The police do not enter, notwithstanding a lull in the fire, and the negroes who come out of the front door, as well as those who are dropping from the windows, one by one are attacked and killed—many of them—notwithstanding the efforts of the police. To see the negres mutilated and literally beaten to death as they sought to escape, was one of the most horrible pictures it has ever been our ill fortune to witness."

Again:—

"Chief Adams and all his subordinates were everywhere upon the scene, seeking to prevent violence at the hands of white citizens, who, armed with sword-canes, clubs, and missiles, attacked the escaping inmates of the building. Only when a prisoner attempted to escape was he fired at, though there is testimony of some firing at prisoners by policemen that was both wanton and, as it appeared, unnecessary."

Here we see the police officers firing at prisoners wantonly and unnecessarily. Here also we see the white Rebels arming themselves with sword-canes, clubs, and missiles to attack defenseless Union men, attempting to escape from the building.

For over two hours this heart-rending scene was continued.

"One negro fell," says the *Times*, "and beaten, covered with blood, near the fence. Another and another fell, killed while the police were bearing him off."

Again:—

"There were many among the crowd who were drunk and infuriated, and who attacked even policemen who were escorting away prisoners, besides, in many instances, killing the prisoners."

An investigation will only reveal particulars of the most shocking and most atrocious kind. The character of the riot is already sufficiently ascertained by the very words of the bitterest enemy of the Convention.

Our prophecy of the 15th of December, 1864, at the time of the Gleason case, is now completely fulfilled. We said then:—"But, for every Union man in the city, the last verdict is a warning. In the event—as impossible as it may appear—that Rebel rule should temporarily be re-established here, we can foresee the fate of the friends of the Union. Then there will be no more justice, no more protection for them than for the hated negro. It will be lawful to pursue them in the streets, drown them, kill them; and no jury will be found to convict the murderer. Let the Union men understand the case."

An Appeal to General Sheridan.

General Sheridan is in the city. In spite of the smooth tongued praise of the Rebel papers, he is the hope of the Union men. General, do not deliver the friends of the Union into the hands of those blood-thirsty slave-drivers who murdered our brethren at the Military Institute. Permit a loyal militia—truly loyal—without distinction of color, to be organized. It is clearly seen now that protection is necessary. The military rule cannot be perpetual. Let the Union men of the city be organized, and arms be put into their hands.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Large Meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston—Speech of Senator Wilson on Negro Suffrage—He Denounces the President—the Philadelphia Convention Made Up of Rebels, Copperheads, and Whig Flunkeys—the Rebel States Must Adopt the Constitutional Amendment, Etc.

BOSTON, August 6.—The Tremont Temple was filled to its full capacity to-night by the enthusiastic friends of universal freedom, for the purpose of listening to the views of Senator Henry Wilson on the present state of the country.

The meeting was ostensibly for the purpose of raising funds for the theological education of the emancipated race, and considerable of a fund was raised for this object.

HON. Mr. Wilson was received with a five minutes round of applause when he was introduced, for which he returned his sincere thanks. He accepted it, he said, as a tribute to the oppressed race who had struggled to make this country a great Christian commonwealth. He believed their appeals should be heeded by all who have the good of the country at heart. While they had broken the shackles of the slaves, they had not subdued the hearts of the slaves' masters, and what they should now do was to convert them both in brain and heart. He believed that slavery was wrung from the South by power alone, and we must now do the work which war had not done, and that was to change the national conscience and heart to the belief that the black man is equal to the white, and deserving of his privileges, both morally and socially, and he would go for the amplest guarantees for building them up and elevating their every position. While he loved the black man he did not hate the white, but would stand up for elevating and educating him. He did not despair of his country, for all was not lost; but they would triumph as sure as there was a God in heaven, for during the last six years they had done nothing but march from victory to victory. They had accomplished the emancipation of the oppressed race; but there was yet as great work to be done. He then alluded to the disappointment which they had met in the advent of President Johnson to the chief magistracy of the nation. He had turned his back upon the men who elected him and the principles which he once professed, and was now the inspiration of leading Rebels. He had even put the revolted States back into their management, and in consequence of this the loyal blacks and whites of the South are now under the cruel hoofs of confirmed Rebels. All this he said of Andrew Johnson with sorrow. The demand for equal suffrage for the blacks was next touched upon, and the promises which the President made that the rights of the race would be granted. But there next came "my policy," which was the result of interviews with reinstated Rebel editors who were ambitious to have Congress wiped out. The temporary obstruction of the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the Civil Rights bill was first lamented by the speaker on account of the veto, and he then rejoiced over their passage by the two-thirds vote of Congress, and expressed it as his belief that no combination of men could ever overthrow these great measures. He believed that hereafter they would elect a Congress faithful to liberty, and a President who would not betray them. The Philadelphia Convention, he said, was a conglomeration of unpardoned Rebels, Copperheads, and flunkeys of the Whig party. He was glad there was to be such a convention, for it would show that the people who have made this nation grand, powerful, and free are not to turn it over to Vallandigham, Ben Wood, Alexander H. Stephens, Jim Doolittle, and their associates. The Republican party, which had been turned upon by Andrew Johnson, was one, he said, which had done more for liberty, Christianity, and the elevation of mankind than any other party which the sun ever shone upon. Massachusetts was represented by such illustrious men as Simon P. Harrison, and John L. Swift. Such men as Governor Bullock and John A. Andrew were utterly forgotten, and this was true of every State in the Union.

But notwithstanding all this, we believe the Republican party would triumph gloriously. He believed in the final adoption of the Constitutional amendment; that Tennessee would give suffrage to the black man; and that the people would elect men to Congress who would admit only such States into the national Government as would favor universal suffrage. In brief, they would compel the late Rebels to adopt the Constitutional amendment; but while doing this they would be true to the great principles of liberty.

An Unrepentant Rebel.

LETTER FROM EX GOVERNOR HARRIS, OF TENNESSEE.

CORDOVA, Mexico, July 9.—I have nothing to say of myself except that my health is excellent, and I work harder every day than any freedman that you have. I hope and expect to make myself comfortable here ere long, and expect to live and die in Mexico. I have nothing to regret in the past except the blunders which lost us our independence. My own course was taken from a stern sense of duty, and long and sober reflection confirms and strengthens me in the correctness of the opinions on which I acted.

"A sigh for those that love me,
A smile for those that hate."

Most truly your friend,
ISHAM G. HARRIS.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Official Announcement of the Acceptance of the Prussian Conditions by Austria.

At the opening of the Paris Bourse on the 24th ultimo, the following official notice was posted up:—

The Minister of the Interior requests the Commissary of Police of the Bourse to immediately make known the subjoined information—"Austria accepts the preliminaries of peace already admitted by Prussia. The Plenipotentiaries of these two powers are assembled in the Prussian headquarters for the purpose of negotiating an armistice. The definitive reply of Italy is awaited. That power has declared its acceptance of the preliminaries in principle."

DE LA VALLETTE.

Prince Napoleon's Mission to Italy.

Milan (July 20) Correspondence of the London News

Prince Napoleon's visit to headquarters has excited a good deal of interest. He is reported to have said that his own mission was entirely contingent on the success of that of Benedetti to the King of Prussia.

The Two Germanies.

It is somewhat premature to undertake to mark out and certify the future of the two great Germanic groups which are tolerably sure to arise from the ruins of the Bund struck down by the voice of Prussia June 15, 1866, and by the arms of Prussia less than two months subsequently. But the following table of the populations of Germany, north and south of the river Main, which is set forth as the future boundary line between the Prussian realm, with its dependencies, and the South German Confederacy that is to be, may be found both useful and interesting. It represents the population returns of the German States down to the end of the year 1864:—

PRUSSIAN GERMANY.

Prussia	18,497 458
Saxony	2 105,460
Belgium	1,958 000
Two Hesses	734,920
Danish Duchies	674 560
Brunswick	384 500
Two Mecklenburgs	708 520
Oldenburg	305 710
Four Saxon Duchies	786,840
Two Anhalts	192 143
Nassau	471 701
Two Schwarzbourgs	140 892
Two Lippes	141,275
Two Reussen	132,490
Hamburg	246 410
Lubeck	51 425
Bremen	97 720
Frankfort	88,612
Waldeck	59 460
Lichtenstein	7 150
Total	26,073,978

SOUTH GERMANY.

Bavaria	4 986 756
Wurtemberg	1 833,872
Baden	1 456,920
Hesse-Darmstadt	860 720
Total	9,135,268

By such a divis on of Germany it will be seen that Prussia will be put in control of a population not greatly inferior to that of Great Britain and Ireland, and superior to the population of Italy, even after the annexation of Venetia. The population of Austria, after the cession of Venetia, however, would still be nearly ten millions greater than that of Prussian Germany, and not more than two millions less than the population of France.

Garibaldi and the Italian Volunteers.

The Florence papers of the 20th ultimo contain the following order of the day just issued by Garibaldi to the Italian volunteers:—

Italian Volunteers:—We have passed the frontier erected by diplomacy, but not marked by nature; in occupying the Trentino you are still upon Italian soil. You will have the consolation of restoring it to liberty, or rescuing it from foreign rapine. But to render this lofty mission possible, no light sacrifices must be made; you will make them. Neither the long marches among these precipices, nor the fatigues, nor the privations, will weaken your invincible spirit. Those who have followed me at the appeal of the country come, I hope, with the deliberate determination not only to fight without fear, but to suffer without complaint. The volunteers should set an example.

I need not, therefore, exhort you to treat with kindness this excellent population that Austrian tyranny could never bend with threats nor corrupt with flattery; the joyous welcome it accords you attests the instinct of kindred, and furnishes the most eloquent contradiction to the ignorant and premeditated calumny that would throw suspicion upon its patriotism. It immediately feels the joy of being free with that of considering you as brothers. I am certain that none of you, in disregard of my recommendation, will tarnish Italian honor with acts or words of brutality that I am determined to punish inexorably. JOSEPH GARIBALDI.

HEADQUARTERS OF STORO, July 14, 1866.

Cialdini's Plan—Sinister Rumors of French Interference.

Florence (July 20) Correspondence London News

I think that I may venture to tell you that the plan upon which Cialdini is now acting, that of making northward between Venice and the Quadrilateral, while leaving the latter to the left, was the plan originally advised by the Prussians; and that the competing plan so disastrously preferred to it was the scheme of the French and of La Marmora. These facts, together with the manifest injudiciousness of the latter plan, and with the too evident reasons which made an Italian defeat desirable to the French, are causing very ugly things to be whispered about. But I am most entirely persuaded that La Marmora is an upright and honorable man, though I think that it is likely enough that he may have been innocently made the tool of French designs to any conceivable extent.

The Italian Navy—Official Accounts of the Engagement Off the Island of Lissa.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

VIENNA, July 21.—Yesterday morning the Italian fleet, composed of twenty-three ships, including the ram *Affondatore*, and twelve iron-clad frigates, was attacked off the island of Lissa by the Austrian squadron, under the command of Admiral Tegethoff.

In the course of a severe action a large Italian iron-clad frigate was sunk by the Austrian iron-clad *Ferdinand Max*, and another Italian frigate was blown up. All on board these vessels were lost.

The Austrian line-of-battle ship *Kaiser* was surrounded by four Italian iron-clads, of which she ran down one, and forced the others back, losing in the engagement her foremast and bowsprit, twenty-two killed and eighty-three wounded.

The Austrian squadron has sustained exceedingly little damage, and is quite fit for action.

After several hours' fighting the Italian fleet was driven back, pursued by the Austrian squadron, and the island of Lissa is thereby relieved.

The Italians made three attempts to disembark troops near Comisa, which were each time successfully repulsed by the garrison.

ZARA, July 20.—The Italian fleet renewed the attack on Lissa to-day, but without result. The Italian fleet was then attacked by the Austrian squadron under Admiral Tegethoff, and after a very severe engagement, which lasted for five hours, was forced to retire in the direction of Ancona, followed by the Austrian squadron.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA ON THE NAVAL VICTORY.

VIENNA, July 24.—The municipal authorities of Zara have sent an address by telegraph to the Emperor of Austria in reference to the late naval engagement at Lisso, which dwells upon the old fame of Dalmatia, and declares it to be the wish of the Dalmatians that the blood just shed may more firmly unite them with Austria, and that their connection with the Empire may remain undisturbed.

The Emperor replied by telegraph as follows:—"I return my most cordial thanks to Zara for its patriotic communication. The Empire regards the heroic devotion of the faithful Dalmatians with pride, and never could I harbor the thought of permitting so worthy a portion of the Empire to be separated from the Austrian peoples. Your fidelity to me and my love to you form an indissoluble bond between us. God bless Dalmatia, and may He also strengthen me in the fulfilment of the paternal wishes which, in the gratitude of my heart, I offer for the welfare of the inhabitants of Dalmatia!"

THE ITALIAN ACCOUNT.

FLORENCE, July 21.—The following official account of the naval engagement between the Austrian and Italian fleets, dated the Straits of Lissa, July 20, has been received here:—

The Austrian squadron not having made its appearance, as expected, on the evening of the 18th, some of our iron-clad vessels forced their way yesterday into the Port St. Georges. This morning disembarkation commenced, when the naval videttes signalled that the enemy's squadron was in sight. The Italian fleet put out to meet them, and a battle commenced.

Admiral Persano hoisted his flag on the *Affondatore*, and bore down upon the Austrian fleet under a heavy fire. The stern of the Austrian Admiral's vessel was destroyed. The fight was very severe. We lost the iron clad *Re d'Italia*, which the Admiral had left, and which sunk from a collision with the enemy at the commencement of the battle.

The iron-clad gunboat *Palestro* caught fire, and the commander and crew refused to leave the vessel. She blew up amid their cries of "Long live the King! Long live Italy!" No other vessel was lost, or fell into the enemy's hands.

The Admiral renewed the attack upon the Austrian squadron, which retired to Lesina without waiting for our fleet to come up, and the Austrians continuing their retreat, the Italian squadron remained mistress of the scene of action.

The damages sustained by the enemy are considerable.

For her intelligence is expected. The crew of the *Re d'Italia* were nearly all picked up by the *Vittorio Emanuele*.

EVENING.—Further information received here from Lissa reports that one Austrian man-of-war and two steamers were sunk by the fire of the Italian squadron.

AMERICAN WAR CLAIMS.

Earl Derby's Position Towards the "Alabama" and Other Claims in England—The British Neutrality Laws to be Revised.

In the House of Commons, July 23, Mr. White wished to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, looking to the conspicuous good faith and friendly feeling of the Government of the United States towards this country in its recent conduct to the Fenians, her Majesty's Government was now prepared to submit all claims and matters in dispute between the two powers to an arbitration mutually acceptable?

Lord Stanley—I agree in the opinion which the honorable member has expressed as to the friendly and honorable feeling that has been shown by the Government of the United States with regard to this Fenian affair. (Hear.) I am very anxious, if possible—and I can speak for my colleagues as well as myself—to do anything that is reasonably possible to remove any feeling of irritation or of soreness which may remain in consequence of circumstances connected with the late war. But with respect to these claims I am afraid I cannot give him so precise and so positive an answer as he may desire. With regard to the most important of those claims a full discussion has taken place between the Government of the United States and those who preceded us in office. That discussion was terminated six or seven months ago, and during the very short time I have been in office those claims have not been revived. They involved questions of considerable perplexity and difficulty, and, I need not add, that I have had a very short time and very little leisure to consider them. In any case it would be premature on the part of the Government to say immediately what answer we should be prepared to give to claims of that kind when they are revived, until and unless they are preferred. Perhaps I may say that, with a view to lessen, if possible, the probability of such differences arising in future, it is the intention of the Government to advise her Majesty to issue a royal commission to inquire into the working of the neutrality laws, and, if necessary, to revise these laws. (Cheers).

(*See Eighth Page for Additional European News.*)

—Victor Hugo has written the following letter to M. Lacaussade, who recently published a critical article in the *Revue Francaise* on Hugo considered as a poet:—

"Sir:—I knew and I highly appreciated the poet in you. You reveal the critic to me. One is worthy of the other. One feels in what you write you have practised the great art. I have just read your admirable and profound essay on my poetical works. I disagree with you on more than one point; but I am charmed, touched, and at times stirred to ravishment by the many lofty qualities of philosopher and artist displayed by you in these few pages. You have two great qualities without which no mind is complete. I mean contemporary sentiment and eternal taste. You understand the nineteenth century, and you understand the ideal. Hence your power as a critic, your penetration as an artist. People now-a-days talk a great deal of taste, and those who talk of it most are those who have the least of it. They are engrossed by a local and ephemeral taste, the French taste of the seventeenth century. They cannot appreciate what I have just called eternal taste. Therefore in the name of Boileau they emasculate Horace, and in the name of Racine they deny Æschylus. To bring back literature from this false taste to the true taste which goes from Aristophanes to Shakespeare, and from Dante to Molière, is the office of a mind like yours. Who says office, says mission; who says mission, says duty. Continue your great work to advance the ideal. I thank you for myself, and applaud you for all.

"VICTOR HUGO."

—France possesses 61 regular theatrical companies, England 37, Austria 34, Prussia 32, Italy 24, and Russia 15. The towns which have the most theatres are—Paris, which has 40; London, 26; Naples and Milan, 13 each; Rome, Brussels, and Turin, 10; Berlin, Vienna, and Florence, 9 (this comprises the concert-rooms of Vienna); Madrid, Venice, and Genoa, 8; Seville, 4; Lisbon, Hamburg, Amsterdam, St. Petersburg, Bologna, and Verona, 5. There are in Europe 1480 theatres, although there are only 298 distinct companies. Out of these 4 only belong to Greece, 4 to Turkey, 3 to Roumania, and 1 to Servia.

—Since the outbreak of the war there has been a considerable decrease in the number of Dutch vessels of small tonnage trading with the north-eastern ports of England, and it is said that a good deal of tonnage is laid up there. It seems that the Dutch Government is reluctant to allow seamen between eighteen and twenty-five years of age to leave the country just now, and in consequence, the rate of wages in the merchant service is high. There is an improved demand for British ships to take cargoes out to Holland, but on account of the alleged prevalence of cholera in the principal ports seamen are reluctant to go."

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.

Fog Signal.

A special fog signal has been ordered for Eastport, Me.

Internal Revenue.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $1,828,752·19; for the week ending August 4, $9,863,345·12.

National Bank.

A certificate of authority has been issued to the First National Bank of Clarksville, Va., to commence business on a capital of $100,000. No circulation is allowed unless some further provision is made by Congress.

The Fisheries.

The captain of the steamer *Winooski*, lately cruising in the fisheries of Nova Scotia, reports he boarded 500 smacks, and was in the company of 750 vessels. Two-thirds had taken out English licenses, misunderstanding the recent treaty. He estimates the catches will not be as satisfactory as in former seasons.

Mississippi Lunatic Asylum.

Governor Humphrey, of Mississippi, reports to General Howard that the Insane Asylum of that State is so crowded that he is daily compelled to refuse admission to white citizens, and is therefore unable to provide for the imbecile blacks. The reverses of the war, the bankruptcy of the people, and their present sufferings for food and clothing, are thought to be the reasons for this increase of idiocy.

Virginia and the Loyal Southern Convention.

The Union Central Committee of Virginia meet to-night at Alexandria, to perfect the organization of the radical party, to prepare the way for the selection of delegates to the September Convention, and to make appointments for speakers, who are to visit the States North, at the solicitation of Loyal Leagues and Union organizations.

Senator Cole and the Johnson Convention.

Cornelius Cole, Senator elect for California, named in the Associated Press despatches as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, called upon me to-night, and states that such use of his name was wholly without authority, and that he will not be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th instant. He is not willing as yet to enter into full political affinity with Northern Copperheads and Southern traitors. Of the delegates at large named not one of them are Californians.

Mr. Segar's Claim.

The large farm of the Hon. Joseph Segar at Hampton, Va., has been occupied by the Federal troops since 1861, now five years, neither the rent for which, nor the destruction and use of personal property, valued at $10,000, has he ever been compensated for. At present he is unable to obtain indemnity, owing to the ruling of General Meigs, that a claimant must not only himself be loyal, but that his claim must originate in a loyal State. This decision is being considered by the Secretary of War, as it affects the vital interests of a large class of Unionists whose only dependence was necessarily taken by our troops, but who have been unable to obtain redress. The proclamation of peace of President Johnson on the 2d of April, 1866, allows about four months' consideration, but back of this date it is claimed compensation cannot go.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Accident to Madame Bonaparte—Robbery on the Washington Railroad.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 7.—Madame Bonaparte, widow of Jerome, sister-in-law of the first Napoleon, and aunt of the present French Emperor, fell down the stairs of her residence, in this city, last evening, whilst going to tea, breaking a small bone of her right wrist, and bruising her forehead. She is doing well this morning, and in no danger. Mr. Marshall, a Washington lawyer, had his pocket picked, while coming from Washington last evening, of nearly eighteen hundred dollars in greenbacks.

LATEST FROM CINCINNATI.

Cholera in Cincinnati—Steamboat Explosion—A Large Democratic Majority in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Twenty more deaths from cholera were reported at the office of the Board of Health yesterday. Total deaths from cholera since August 1, 79.

The steamer *General Myrtle*, which exploded at Bethlehem, Ind., yesterday, belonged to the Cincinnati and Louisville mail line, and is the first serious disaster that has happened to this Company. The total number of killed and wounded is not yet ascertained.

Returns from Kentucky indicate a Democratic majority of twenty thousand to thirty thousand.

The Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Some twenty cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health since Saturday, mainly persons from the South. The general sanitary condition of the city is unusually good, and no serious apprehension is felt of the disease becoming epidemic.

Cable News Expected.

ASPY BAY, August 7.—The *Dauntless* has not arrived, but is hourly expected with London advices, via the cable, of August 5 and 6.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The *Santiago de Cuba*, from Nicaragua, with California dates of July 15, arrived here last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Flour and Wheat are firm, at unchanged prices. Corn heavy; mixed and yellow, 61@65c.; white, 75@80c. Oats lower at 35@44c. Provisions active, with an upward tendency, but not quotably higher. Stock on hand August 1, 270,000 lbs. of dry salted and smoked sides; 130,000 lbs. shoulders; 134,000 lbs. plain and sugar-coated hams; 7200 bbls. Mess Pork. Whisky still at $2 23.

—It is gratifying to learn, by a late Australian paper, that "at Wagga Wagga there has lately been a grand corroboree of the aborigines."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our National Debt.

From the Tribune.

The fact that our national debt was reduced more than one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars during the year which closed on the 1st instant, is believed to be without a parallel in the annals of nations just emerged from a tremendous, desolating war. There is nothing like it in our own history. If we could go on at this rate, we should pay off the last dime of our debt within the next twenty years.

Every one supposed that the debt would be largely increased during the year just closed by the payment of arrearages, claims, suspended accounts, etc.; while the payment of volunteers mustered out of service since August 1, 1865, must have absorbed at least one hundred millions of dollars, and probably far more. But the amounts actually due to contractors and on other unliquidated accounts were less than was supposed; while claims for food and other property taken by our commanders from loyal men appear to have been scrutinized with adequate rigor. Despite the great reduction of taxes and the extra bounty just voted to our faithful defenders, it is now clear that our debt is not likely to exceed the ascertained amount. For, while some claims and arrearages remain to be paid, there are some millions now due from Southern railroads for rolling stock, etc., sold them by the Government, most of which will ultimately be realized; while it is most unlikely that so many claims, suspended accounts, etc., remain to be adjusted as have already been settled and satisfied. And, while the great reduction of taxes just effected must make a large hole in the receipts of future years, we trust this will soon be filled by the increased production of many articles still taxed, and by the augmented efficiency of our taxing machinery. Cotton and tobacco will pay far more in the ensuing than they did in the last year; income will probably pay more; so will the receipts of railroads, theatres, etc. And, if Congress had seen fit to reduce the tax on whisky from two dollars to fifty cents per gallon, we believe that article would also have paid more. The present tax is so high that it is more generally evaded than paid.

On one point, Secretary McCulloch will not permit us to understand him. Why should he persist in keeping so large an amount as $137,317,332 in the Treasury, while he is paying interest on $118 665,470 of temporary loan, is our standing perplexity; and now, when his heavy income tax is about to come in, his doing it seems to us a grave misdemeanor. He ought to have paid off at least $100,000,000 more than he did up to the 1st instant, thereby decreasing by some $5,000,000 the annual interest of the debt and bringing its principal below $2,700,000,000. Money that has been used in paying off our debt can neither be embezzled nor used to inflate speculations; or if so used the Government is in no wise responsible. How much longer must we ask why the Treasury balance is not reduced and the national debt paid off to the farthest extent consistent with the prompt satisfaction of all current demands?

Administration of the Finances.

From the Times

The 1st of August statement of the public debt of the United States, which we published yesterday, exhibits some exceedingly gratifying results. In the last two months the Secretary has been able to extinguish, by actual cash payments from his revenues, the large sum of thirty-seven millions. In the twelve months ending the 1st instant, he has extinguished one hundred and twenty-four millions. The present aggregate unprovided for is $2,633,000,000. Last summer, at its maximum, it was $2,757,000,000. The surplus revenues of the current fiscal year will, it is believed, further reduce the total below $2,500,000,000, of which about one-tenth will be in the form of Treasury circulation and deposits free of interest (or nearly so) to the Government, leaving a funded debt of only two thousand millions to bear interest.

While Mr. McCulloch in the last two months, as in the preceding month of May, has been able to extinguish the public debt at the rate of $18,000,000 per month, he has also accomplished the next best good work of funding into the permanent stocks of the United States $16,814,000 of his temporary obligations, making the total conversions in this way since this time last year about $134,000,000. During the funding process of the last two months, his sales of United States 5-20s at the going rates of the market were about $34,000,000, and his exchanges of the same stock for 7-30 per cents about $14,000,000; and notwithstanding these operations, the market for all our gold-bearing stocks has steadily advanced.

It is scarcely expected that everybody will be satisfied with all that the Secretary has done and is doing in the way of extinguishing and funding the public debt, and gradually reducing the Treasury circulation of legal tenders, but we feel quite sure that the country at large will find much cause of gratulation and increased confidence in the present statement.

The Superiority of American Iron-clad Monitors, and the Folly of American Self-Glorification.

From the Herald

When business men or a mercantile firm find a good market or engage in a profitable enterprise, or when an inventive genius makes some great discovery, it is usual for them to avail themselves of the benefits of their enterprises and discoveries without letting the whole world know the secret of their prosperity. The American Government has been at immense expense in experimenting upon and testing the value of certain kinds of iron-clad war ships and monitors, and at last its efforts have been crowned with success. The *Monadnock* and *Miantonomah*, iron-clad monitors, have made successful sea voyages—one to California, through the Pacific and Atlantic, and the other has crossed the Atlantic to Europe. In both instances their qualities as sea-going vessels were fully tested, and they were pronounced by scientific and experienced men to be the perfection of invulnerable sea war ships. A prominent official in the Navy Department accompanied the *Miantonomah* in her junketing trip to Europe, and he has been especially distinguished for his urbanity and courtesy to the crowned heads of Europe and their Admiralty officers. Every particular concerning the construction of the hull, the machinery, draught of water, consumption of fuel, calibre of armament, speed, and seaworthiness, was explained to the infinite admiration of the English and French naval officers, and to the especial self-glorification of those who enjoyed the task of showing up the vessel. The London *Times* is excessively laudatory upon the completeness and effectiveness of the *Miantonomah*, and declares that against such vessels the coasts and harbors of England are comparatively defenseless. Of course the English Admiralty will take immediate steps to supply their navy with vessels constructed upon the principle of the American iron-clad monitor; France will do the same, and in a brief space of time we will find that all the advantages we have gained by our enormous expenditures and tedious experiments in perfecting a complete sea-going iron-clad war ship are enjoyed by European nations without their incurring either the expense or delay of experimenting upon the vessels. In Europe it is extremely difficult for strangers to obtain access to the Government dockyards; but in our case, in order to gratify some senseless feeling of vanity and self-glory, we parade all the minutiæ of one of our grandest naval inventions to the curious and gaping eyes of foreigners, who, we know not how soon, may become our enemies. Both France and England have attempted to construct iron-clads; but their attempts have in most instances proved complete failures. England, always self-conceited, and her eyes opened to our superiority in shipbuilding by the appearance in her waters of our fleets of packet and clipper ships, and finally by the performances of the yacht *America*. She will now adopt our style of iron-clads, and thus we shall be deprived of the material benefits arising from our important naval inventions and discoveries. The truth is, our naval vessels of new and improved construction should very rarely be allowed to be shown up in foreign ports. We cannot afford to set ourselves up as patterns from which the old Admiralty logics of Great Britain can copy.

Our naval inventions are a source of our power and strength as a nation, and the secrets of the merits and peculiar construction of our naval vessels should remain sealed in the Navy Department, and not exposed to foreign nations that are notoriously inimical to American interests. As things are now conducted our finest war vessels, like the *Miantonomah*, are sent to Europe to facilitate some private speculation or to secure contracts by some naval constructor or naval officer who has resigned his post in our navy. Favoritism is shown by our Navy Department in this respect to an extent never to be found in the navy of any other country. This evil is at once abominable and disgraceful, and should be no longer tolerated. Our own safety and defense depend upon the inventive genius of our people, and our discoveries and improvements in naval and military warfare should be securely protected. Prussia keeps the secret of her destructive needle-gun to herself up to this day, although it is an invention of many years ago. Why should not our Government in a like manner keep to itself the secret of constructing so powerful an engine of war as an iron-clad monitor?

Peace in Europe.

From the World.

At last the Atlantic cable brings us something like a rational explanation and confirmation of its hasty utterance in the subject of peace in Europe.

Under the date of London, August 4, we are now informed that negotiations for peace between Austria, Prussia, and Italy are going on at Prague upon a basis in no substantial respect differing from the propositions put forward some time since under the auspices of the Emperor Napoleon. Austria, we are told, is expected to surrender Venetia to Italy, and Schleswig Holstein to Prussia; to retire herself from the Germanic Confederation; and to consent to the formation of two new confederacies in Germany, the one of North Germany, under the leadership and control of Prussia, the other of South Germany, under the primacy, as is probable, though upon this point the telegraph is silent, of the kingdom of Bavaria. The importance of the changes to be effected by such a peace as this in the political organization of Europe can hardly be over-estimated; nor can they be more than glanced at in any review of the position predicated upon the meagre sketch which alone we now possess of their scope and their probability. Retiring finally from her preponderance both in Italy and in Germany, Austria, of course, admits the thoroughness of her defeat by the Prusso-Italian alliance; but it may well be questioned whether her prospects for the future are not really brightened rather than clouded by this result. In losing Venetia she loses a population of some two millions and a half of souls, but she gains in return a freedom of action which she has never possessed since she accepted the fatal gift of the first Napoleon, seventy years ago.

Her future now turns from the West to the East. Mistress of the lower Danube, with a powerful Germany and a powerful Italy upon her western and southern frontiers, she at once becomes a formidable rival of Russia for the control of the Black Sea, and for that eventual prize of Constantinople upon which the Czars have so long set their hearts, but which will be further from their grasp upon the day which witnesses the signature of such a treaty of peace as is foreshadowed in the brief telegrams which we yesterday published, than it has ever before been.

Prussia, by the consolidation of North Germany under her sway, will take her place at once in the European hierarchy as a power of the very first rank, while the organization of a South German Confederation will prevent, or at least retard, her acquisition of such an overwhelming moral and military predominance in the affairs of Central Europe as would make her aggrandizement a direct and serious menace to France. Italy, united from the Alps to the Adriatic, will acquire the right and the power to exercise a speedy and decisive influence in the final settlement of the Papal question; and this the more certainly that the latest accounts we have of the military situation immediately before the acceptance of the propositions which have resulted in these conferences at Prague, prove the Italian armies to have played a positive, brilliant, and most important part in bringing Austria to terms. While the Prussians were pushing on between the Kaiser at Vienna and his last refuge at Pesth, and were in the act of winning at Presburg a victory which was interrupted only by the news of the acquiescence of Austria in the allied demands, the Italians are reported to have defeated the imperial forces at Borgo di Valsugana and Levico, and thereby to have placed themselves between the Quadrilateral to the south and the Tyrol to the north, so as fully to justify the assertion of the London *Times* that a single day's further delay might have laid the Austrian empire absolutely at the mercy of its invaders. Infinite supplementary diplomatic transactions must, of course, be looked for before the vast and sweeping results here suggested can be fully worked out; but the completeness of the Prussian and Italian triumph is no longer a matter of question, and our late news is extremely satisfactory, because it seems to indicate that the victors are likely to show themselves as sagacious and moderate in council as they have been swift and strong in the field.

The Philadelphia Convention—Mr. Raymond's Platform.

From the Daily News.

The *Times* on Saturday "assents most heartily" to the following platform, which the Albany *Evening Journal* advises the Philadelphia Convention to adopt:—

1. Security for the future—to be guaranteed by a faithful execution of and submission to the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau laws.

2. Adoption of the proposed amendment of the Constitution.

3. The immediate admission to their seats in Congress of all loyal men who can take the test oath; and

4. The recognition of the right of every State to regulate the question of suffrage in its own way.

In what respect this platform differs from that of the radical majority in Congress we cannot see. It certainly sustains the outrageous test oath, and all of the measures which the radicals passed over the President's veto and against his will—the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, and the Constitutional amendment. The fact that the *Times* supports it proves what we have repeatedly said, that Messrs. Seward, Weed, Raymond, and all those whom that paper represents, are not supporting the Philadelphia Convention from any desire to accomplish its avowed object—the restoration of the South to its proper position in the Union—but from a selfish desire to re-establish their own ascendancy in the Republican party.

This they may accomplish if they can so manipulate the Philadelphia Convention as to make that body adopt the platform which the Albany *Journal* proposes. For upon that platform every Republican in the country can stand, and if Seward, Weed, and Raymond shall stand upon it with the Federal patronage at their disposition, to it will also come the great mass of those who now follow Thad Stevens and Greeley.

This is a very smart trick of Mr. Raymond and his friends. He sees, however, one great difficulty in the way of its success, that is, the presence at Philadelphia of "Anti-War Democrats and Rebels" as delegates to the Convention. This difficulty he proposes to surmount by "casting out as evil" all such persons. We think he will find the task a very difficult one, and in fact an impossible one. But still he may succeed. We can only say that in that event he will find that the "Anti-War Democrats" and Southern people have opposed the Constitutional amendment, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, and the Test Oath act, just because these measures are infamously unjust and ruinous, and not because they were advocated by Mr. Stevens; and they will continue to oppose them just as earnestly and just as uncompromisingly as ever, even if they should be indorsed by a thousand conventions. No honest Democrat or Southern gentleman can or will support Mr. Raymond's platform. We certainly never shall, even if it should be adopted by the Philadelphia Convention—a result which is, in our opinion, morally impossible.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to exclude the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 15th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican hatchetmen of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 21) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,	Gov. Hamilton, of Texas,
Hon. John Cessna,	Gov. Brownlow, of Tenn.,
General John A. Logan,	Hon. A. W. Dennison,
Major General B. F. Butler,	Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, Mass.,
Hon. John W. Forney,	Hon. Morton McMichael,
Hon. Thomas Williams,	General J. W. Fisher,
General Joshua T. Owen,	General C. Albright,
Hon. S. E. Dimmick,	Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com. of Berks County.
C. H. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.
ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, }
PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866. }

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
8 1 2w Chairman State Committee.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 8 6§

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DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use. DR. C. L. MUNNS, 5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

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FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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White Pine Sills all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
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THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools, in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President at Bethlehem, on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. J. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13 th 8 15

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

6 22 fmw4m MADAME HERVILLY, Principal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22 § JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Liner Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fanfins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
2 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
Walker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing line and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tz PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington and State of New Jersey are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

JOHN HAVENS,
6 28 sw1m Proprietor of Stages.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 25th day of June, 1866.

6 15 tuw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICE ONLY, are good to take return passage at any time within ten days, and to return till Monday evening.

Excursion tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 20 A. M., 2 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2m rp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE, CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 45 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 00 A. M.

Connection Accommodation to Jackson and Return Excursions leave Vine street, 6 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson, 6 32 A. M.
Connection Accommodation Train leaves Vine street, 9 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Bridgeton, 1 00 P. M. and 5 P. M.
Subject Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic $2. Round trip tickets good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 20 S. Fifth street.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 S. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver Baggage, etc., to and from all trains.
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 28 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866, Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9 00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4 40 P. M., Fast Express, due 7 55.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10 07.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs. daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS. 6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

342 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street, below Fourth. 6 6 6m

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 435 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 435 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13 w3m2m Passenger Agent.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27 w1m2m PROPRIETOR.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned Agent of the famous Rogers Bros. Manufacturing Company respectfully announces that they have opened a new and beautiful store (the same as S. L. Clark and Platt & Wilkie) at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and the ever-to-my patronize our store will find our plated goods superior to any ever imported and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at lowest prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11 mwth 6rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN

SILVER WARE,

Of the Finest Quality. 5 26

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Delanco, by the splendid steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 10 o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY IN THE HARMER HOMICIDE.—John Bastian, sworn.—Bastian is my uncle; I was coming home; I was at Passyunk road and Federal street, on west side; I saw a tall sized man, dressed in a linen coat and pants, throwing glasses and plates; he was in front of the bar; he was throwing them in the kitchen door, the little door back of the bar; could not see anybody; I saw a gun discharged from the kitchen door; I saw about two feet of the gun from the door; it was pointed at the man with a linen duster on; in about a half an hour I was taken in the house by a police officer; I saw a man dead; I recognized him as the man I saw throw plates at somebody in the little back door at the end of the bar; I saw him throw some dishes and bottles on the counter; I was three steps past the door on Passyunk road and heard the report; I did not see anybody in the bar but the man with the linen duster on; I saw some men outside alongside of the carriage; I did not see Mr. Bastian.

Mary E. Peck, sworn—Was at the house at Passyunk road and Federal street at the time of the difficulty; saw a carriage drive up, and I called Mr. Peck up, and Hamilton got out with Mr. Harmer; they all came into the bar-room; I think Bastian drank with them; don't think the driver drank; while they were drinking Finney asked Harmer about some blood on his coat; Harmer turned round and asked Finney what that was; he turned and called him hard names; Finney walked away and sat down; Harmer came back and leaned his hand over the chair that Finney was sitting on, and commenced to call Finney all sorts of hard names; Finney said, "Harmer, go along, you are an after-consideration;" somebody tried to get Harmer out, but he would not go; at last they got him out; heard some one say, "Let us go in and have another drink;" Finney walked towards the side-door on Federal street; I heard a scuffle outside; I saw Bastian and Finney come running in at the front door; they ran behind the bar; I think that Harmer was the first who came in after this; picked the tumbler up and threw it; picked up dishes, glasses, and bottles, and threw them towards the kitchen; I did not see any one behind the bar; I thought there was some one behind the bar, as I saw Wash. Hamilton throw things down behind the bar; I do not know what became of Bastian and Finney; I was standing beside the door when the gun went off; the gun was in the kitchen; saw it there that day; I heard the report of the gun; I saw Bastian come out of the kitchen door, through the sitting-room, and out of the front door; I came out of the side door, and asked for water to wash his head; Bastian made no remark; Finney said nothing; did not see the gun fired; heard the report, and saw Harmer stagger back and fall; don't know who shot the gun.

Charles H. Smith, sworn—I was on duty on Wednesday night about half-past eight; Bastian came in and asked for Chief Ruggles; he said, "I want to give myself up," and that he had shot a man; I asked him if he had killed him, and he said he did not know; while I was in conversation with him the Coroner came in and said the man was murdered, and that it was ex-Alderman Harmer; Bastian asked the Coroner if he was dead, and the Coroner said yes; I then took him down stairs and gave him to the turnkey; Bastian said his life was in danger and he shot him in self defense.

William L. Hirst, sworn—His testimony was about the same as Officer Smith's.

The other evidence elicited was somewhat similar in its general character to that given above.

The jury returned the following verdict:—That said James T. Harmer came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by the hands of Jacob Bastian, at the house of Joseph Peck, corner of Passyunk road and Federal street, on the night of August 1, 1866, during a fight in which the life of Bastian was in danger from the said James T. Harmer and Washington Hamilton.

DIFFICULTY IN A REPUBLICAN POLITICAL MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of Republican citizens of the Fourth Congressional District was held last evening at Green Hill, Seventeenth and Poplar streets, at which Mr. Hennershoiz presided. The meeting was called to discuss the propriety of a change of representation in the District.

After some preliminary discussion on their purposes, some resolutions were offered. Among these the most prominent were, that it is

Resolved, That as citizens and members of the National Union party (Republican), we claim and assert the right of assembling and expressing our views and opinions in regard to the course pursued by our Representative in the Congress of the United States, and of saying whether he should have our continued support in that capacity or not.

Resolved, That, during the past five years, in this State, our party has been known as the "National Union party," and we protest against any change in the name by unauthorized persons.

After some private discussion the resolutions just offered were voted on, and, in conclusion, Mr. Evans submitted the following:—

Resolved, That in the Hon William D Kelley we have had a man who has represented the people of the district, and we most heartily pledge ourselves to secure his renomination.

Agreed to.

In the course of the discussion all the speakers on the minority side denied being "Johnson men," but claimed to be radical Republicans who were dissatisfied with Mr. Kelley's course.

REPORTS OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday afternoon, President Erety in the chair. The Steward reported the house receipts at $16·18. The Storekeeper reported having received since his last report forty pounds of forfeited butter. The Out-door Agent reported receipts from support cases at $471·68; emigrant tax, $153. The House Agent reported the census of the House on Saturday, August 4, at 2868; increase over the same time last year, 314; admitted within the last two weeks, 261; births, 12; deaths, 33; discharges, 133; elopements, 62; indentured, 4. The number granted lodgings within the last two weeks was 49; meals, 142. The number of healthy males under 60 years of age is 117; in the workingmen's wing, 309. Total males and females in insane department, 595. Total males, 1203; total females, 1665. The Board of Visitors submitted their monthly report. The whole number receiving out-door relief during the month of July was 1437, of whom 384 were foreigners, and 735 children. The total expenditures were $6860·75. The Steward's requisitions were approved.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Elizabeth Katerson was charged before Alderman Beitler yesterday with having set fire to a lot of wearing apparel, in the house No. 9 Courtland place, on the 6th of July. Dr. Blackburn, Fire Marshal, testified that he had been sent for to examine into the cause of the fire; he found on visiting the house that the accused occupied the second-story front room, and had access to the bath-room, where the fire occurred, for the purpose of getting water. The first story was rented by a Mr. Finn, and the third story by another family. There have been frequent disputes among the inmates. The testimony did not connect Mrs. Katerson with the burning in any manner. The Alderman reserved his decision.

LAUNCH OF A SCHOONER.—Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, a handsome schooner was launched from the shipyard of Taylor & Mathias, at Cooper's Point, New Jersey. She is named the *Maggie P. Smith*, and is intended for the coasting trade. She is being built for Captain Robert Grace, of this city, and has a capacity of about three hundred tons. Her value, when completely fitted out, will be $20,000. Several other fine vessels are building at Cooper's Point.

ACCIDENTS.—John Fay, twenty years old, residing in Tenth street, above Vine, was run over yesterday by the Philadelphia Hose carriage, and had both legs injured. He was removed to the Hospital.

Henry Sellers, twenty-one years old, was also admitted into the Hospital with an arm terribly crushed, by having it caught in the rollers at Ferry's rolling mill, at Phœnixville. The injured limb was amputated.

SLIGHT FIRES.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was caused by a slight conflagration of Esler's planing-mill, in Fifteenth street, near Chesnut, but the flames were extinguished before any material injury was done.

Shortly after one o'clock a slight fire occurred in a boat shop, on Beach street, above Marlborough.

Yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, a slight fire occurred at No. 2031 Carlton street.

A dwelling in the rear of Nos. 1930 and 1932 Lombard street was damaged by fire last evening to the extent of about $500.

STATISTICS OF THE WATER WORKS OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following statement shows the number of gallons of water pumped by the works during the month of July:—

Works.	Gallons of water pumped.	Average No. gals. per day.
Fairmount	828 804 868	26,735 640
Schuylkill	84 790 640	2,735 181
Delaware	188 077 400	6,067,012
Twenty-fourth Ward	65 324 100	2 107 390
Germantown	17 986 000	757 923
	1,184 683 068	38,402,986

NEW ORGANIZATION.—The honorably discharged officers of the 88th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers recently held a meeting, and organized permanently, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers:—President, Brevet Colonel George E. Wagner; Vice-President, Captain Alexander S. Gardener, Jr.; Treasurer, Captain Jacob Ninesteel; Secretary, Adjutant C. S. Deire. The association is intended to perpetuate the memories and friendships of the late war.

CASE OF DROWNING IN THE DELAWARE.—Yesterday afternoon two small boys went into the Delaware, at Dickerson street wharf, to bathe. They got beyond their depth, and one of them, named Robert J. Wade, eight years old, was drowned. The other boy was rescued by a lad about twelve years old, whose name was not ascertained. The body of young Wade was recovered, and conveyed, in the ambulance of the Southwark Hose Company, to the residence of his parents, Fourth street, below Morris.

DROWNING OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An unknown man, about thirty years old, was drowned last evening at Smith's wharf, below Chesnut street. The body was recovered. He is about five feet eight inches high, and has brown hair and heavy moustache. His dress is a linen duster, black pants with a small white dot in them, white shirt and an merino undershirt. On his right arm are the initials "H. M." on the left arm, in India ink, a boot; supposed to be named H. S. Morgan, No. 1533 Wood street.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Thomas Prescott, who died of cholera on an oyster schooner down the Delaware.

An inquest was also held on the body of Mary Ennis, who was drowned on Sunday afternoon in the Delaware, at Otis street wharf. The name of the man who was drowned in an attempt to rescue her was Mr. William J. Cameron.

COMMENCEMENT OF TERM.—The August term of the Quarter Sessions commenced yesterday morning. Judge Pierce presided, in the absence of Judge Ludlow, who is to hold the present term, but was detained by sickness in his family. J. M. Richards was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. The Court adjourned until Friday next. The constable returns will be received on Monday next.

FURTHER HEARING OF ONE OF THE LATE RIOTERS.—William Watt, who is charged with stabbing Peter King, in Almond street, on Friday last, during an alarm of fire, had a hearing yesterday, on habeas corpus, before Judge Pierce. The surgeon at the hospital testified that King was out of danger. The accused was allowed to enter bail in $2000 to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—In spite of the care taken by this road to keep the crossing of their road and the Hestonville Passenger road cleared, there are accidents frequently occurring. Last night an unknown white man was run over and killed at the crossing.

A LARGE ENGINE.—The cylinder for the new Cornish engine for the Roxborough Water Works was cast on Saturday. It is 72 inches bore and 10 feet stroke. This cylinder is 12 inches larger than any now used at the Works.

FINES AND PENALTIES TURNED IN.—The following named Committing Magistrates are the only ones that have yet paid fines and penalties received by them during July:—John Clouds, $50; Lewis Godbou, $52; and J. R. Massey, $05.

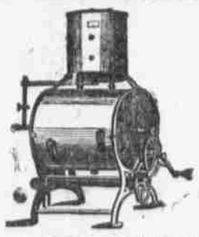
ELECTION OF DELEGATES.—The First District National Johnson Convention has elected the following delegates to the 14th of August Convention:—Joseph Orr, Samuel J. Randall, John B. Minton, George W. Nebinger.

GRAPNELS.—The Chief Engineer of the Water Department has had placed in convenient places, at all the Water Works, grapnels to be used in saving the lives of persons who may fall overboard.

MILL TO BE REBUILT.—The Tacony Print Works, lately destroyed by fire, are to be rebuilt as soon as the ruins can be removed. It is designed to put up two-storied buildings, instead of four-storied, as before.

ARRIVAL OF A STEAMER.—The steamship *Propontis* arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, via Boston.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained to it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19 2m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

VANKIRK & CO.

8 4 6m

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size $6 00. All other sizes $5 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 14 6m

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street

For sale by dealers, demijohns, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 1

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D NATHANS. 1 19m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description with or without trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

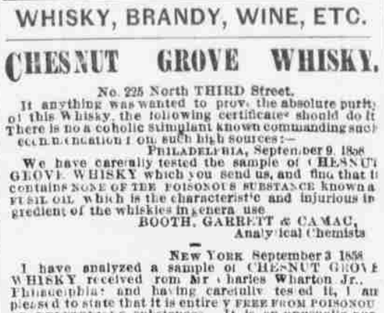
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE. No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. PLATT, after thirty years' practice, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2



MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
4 wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 23]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

200,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

Major H. A HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to E. Delaphan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from a charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. B. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. Mc Allum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Dougherty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Phen C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York 7 27 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street above Twelfth.

The Management respectfully announces to the public that this establishment will be closed for five nights in order to give proper rehearsal to the powerful new Scenic and National Play, entitled

BOOTH AT; OR, THE KNAVES OF THE PACK.

The intricate scenes of this play require the entire use of the stage, day and night, for the above-named time, in order to make preparations to render them with proper effect; therefore the theatre will be closed and

RE-OPENED ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 11, when will be produced, for the

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,

BACCARAT; OR THE KNAVES OF THE PACK, with a most powerful cast, new scenery, wardrobe, appointments, etc.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. TRIUMPHANT! TRIUMPHANT! ONLY THEATRE OPEN IN PHILADELPHIA. GREAT SUCCESS OF ALADDIN!

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, August 7, second night of the Oriental Pageant of ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP. Aladdin..... Miss Lilie Garmon as performed by her in this city for over FOURTEEN WEEKS. ALADDIN EVERY EVENING.

VALERS (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.

By two large and efficient Orchestras.

TO-NIGHT,

And EVERY NIGHT in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Our spacious summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.

IN THE LADIES' SALOON.

Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN. N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING, ALL SUMMER

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer

5 24 dtu Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workman ship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, LEBANON, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg Pottsville, Tuscarora, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc. and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Shoegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12·40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 2·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore etc.

Returning, express trains leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·05 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M. returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $32·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·25 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½, 8½, 8·45 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4¾, 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 8½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·25 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½, 8½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8·20, 9½, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·15 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·40 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·30 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent. 5 21

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry) commencing SUNDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M. Fast Express.

For Brigeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M. Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 5·30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·15 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·05 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·05 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M., that received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M. arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·40 P. M. arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets Philadelphia.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Browne Agent N. C. R. R. Baltimore.

H. J. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

The Relation of Reconstruction to Business and Development in the South.

PROBABLY no expectation was more widely cherished at the close of the war by all loyal men, than that the South would be freely and permanently opened to the influx of Northern labor and capital. This general expectation was a popular instinct as to what *ought* to be done, as well as to what would be done. It was known that the South possessed inexhaustible resources for the creation of public and private wealth. The soil was fertile, producing abundantly those great staples of the world's commerce which could nowhere else be so cheaply raised. The openings for commercial enterprises of all kinds were numerous and most promising. The streams furnished an abundance of water-power, while the mines beneath the earth's surface needed but the developing hand of capital to become the sources of great and constantly increasing wealth. From all these advantages of our common country the North had for years been practically shut out. The slave system, by a despotic, though necessary, instinct of self-preservation, excluded from its midst all who were not its friends. As a consequence, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and commercial resources of the South remained almost wholly undeveloped, and society there grew daily more sectional and exclusive, until the spirit of nationality had so far died out that rebellion against the Union became not a contemplated possibility, but an existing reality.

It was expected that the result of the war would change all this, and that American citizens, in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, could settle anywhere upon American soil, and receive the protection of the American flag. It was believed that free labor would regenerate the worn-out agriculture of the South, and make it more productive than ever before; that Northern capital would set the mill-wheels to revolving upon every stream, and not only speedily repair all the wastes of war, but also develop those slumbering resources which the slave system had never awakened, and thus make the South vastly more to herself and to the world than she ever yet had been.

This was the *expectation* of the American people; and in accordance with it, the war had scarcely closed before there was a general movement all over the country of labor and capital southward. Large numbers of our soldiers and officers, who had become familiar with the country from personal observation, immediately took steps to settle there. Commercial men established trade in all the Southern cities, capital reinforced labor, and plantations, mills, and factories promised soon to be in successful operation. A state of things was inaugurated which, had it gone on unchecked, would speedily have made the South more prosperous than she had ever before been, would have given our Northern cities a profitable and increasing trade with that section of the country, and, more to be desired than all else, would have broken down the old sectionalism and exclusiveness born of the slave system, and replaced it with national ideas and devotion to the Union. But this entire fabric of restoration, of development, and of union depended wholly upon one vital thing—*security*.

A little more than a year has passed, and what do we see? Who now is going South to settle? What capitalist is sending his money there to invest? What Northern man is building mills and factories there? On the contrary, we hardly take up a paper now-a-days, without reading the account of some Northern man who had settled at the South, and who has been assassinated or driven out. Even the *Public Ledger* of this morning publishes the fact that the Union men and settlers from the North are preparing to leave New Orleans. Why is all this? The answer is very simple. The United States Government has ceased to protect its citizens at the South. Security is gone. The power there has been remitted to a violent and lawless class of men, who hate the Union and all Union men—men who break up Union Conventions and murder their members. The South is as much in the hands of fire-eaters and Rebels as it was during the memorable days of 1860 and 1861.

It is not the class of moderate men—the HOLDENS, the WELLSES, the SHARKEYS, the BOYCES, and the like, who are ruling things there now, but it is the creatures like this Mayor MUNROE, the old fire-eaters and out-and-out Rebels. This it is which has completely prostrated the work of settlement and reconstruction at the South. And as long as these violent, fanatical Rebel leaders are permitted to hold power at the South, so long will it be practically closed against Northern labor and capital; so long will its resources remain undeveloped, and the waste of war unrepaired; so long will its trade languish and decline; and so long will disloyalty to the Union and to all the great and beneficent ideas of free government poison the Southern mind.

The work of reconstruction at the South is a vast work. It implies a revolution in social and political ideas. It means the rebuilding of society from the very bottom. It cannot be done in a day by anybody; and it can *never* be done by putting power into the hands of those reckless, violent, fire-eating fanatics who have already seized so great a share of local government in the South.

How It is to be Managed.

THE Richmond correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus discusses one of the difficulties which the August Convention will meet with, and suggests how it will be overcome. He says:—

"The only obstacle to harmony in that body which is now apprehended will be in *an indorsement of the war policy and a eulogy of the services of the army and navy of the United States, which must be offered in deference to Northern sentiment. Upon these questions the southern delegations would be compelled to vote no*, and to this extent the harmony of the Convention would be jeopardized. I have good reason to believe that effective means will be resorted to in order to obviate this difficulty. *The Southern delegations will avoid being present when the votes are taken upon these questions.* They are perfectly willing that the Northern delegates shall do everything that in their opinion will best promote the success of the conservative party, provided only that they are not required to compromise themselves to the extent that an affirmative vote on the indorsement of the war policy of the Government would do. It is understood that the Southern delegations will meet in conference and appoint a spokesman, who will inform the Convention of the difficulty in which the Southern delegates would be placed by being called upon to vote upon questions of the character referred to, and of their purpose to absent themselves pending the vote upon them. But the Convention will be assured that in any measures or policy they may adopt the South will be heart and soul with them. The war issue is defunct any way, and its indorsement is but a mere formula, to which southern dissent would be a matter of course. *The South will sanction almost any extreme measures which Northern delegates may deem it necessary to adopt* in order to defeat radicalism. It is probable that the Southern delegations will take no active part in the proceedings of the Convention, but leave all in the hands of the Northern men."

A Convention of Politicians—Not of the People

POLITICAL conventions are generally supposed, in a certain sense at least, to represent the people. Their members are usually chosen directly by the people in their primary assemblages. This is not the case, however, with reference to the approaching Convention in this city. So far as we have observed, the members of that Convention have almost uniformly been appointed either by self-constituted committees, or by the regular Democratic party committees, and without any reference to the people. In some of the Southern States the Governors have appointed delegates. In New York, however, the RAYMOND-WEBB faction have called a State Convention for the appointment of delegates to Philadelphia, to be elected in the usual manner by the people in their primary assemblages. But taking the Convention as a whole, it will have none of the elements of popular representation about it. For instance, MONTGOMERY BLAIR and J. R. DOOLITTLE are delegates from California. So, too, the Nevada delegation was made up by a lot of fellows in New York city, who assembled at the Metropolitan Hotel and appointed *themselves*. As to getting any genuine reflection of popular sentiment from a Convention thus constituted, it is of course out of the question. We shall find out what certain politicians think, but we know that already. We know Mr. DOOLITTLE'S views and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S and Mr. BEN WOOD'S and Mr. Justice WOODWARD'S. But as to finding out from these gentlemen what the great masses of the people think, we shall not do it, because they are not the representative men of the people. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM tested that question in Ohio, and found himself in a minority of one hundred thousand votes. Mr. WOODWARD tried it in this State, with a similar result. Hence we are compelled to regard the Philadelphia Convention not as a Convention of the people, but rather as an assembly of politicians, many of whom have been repeatedly repudiated by the people, and all of whom are opposed to the dominant popular sentiment of the country.

Southern Testimony.

IT was at first held out that the delegates to the August Convention from the South were to be Union men. But now we are told that they are to be exactly the opposite character. Thus, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* says:—

"It is nonsense to suppose that the Southern States will send any considerable number of delegates who were not, in one way or another, decidedly connected with the Confederate cause. The leading men of the South, those who control and direct public sentiment, were all engaged in the revolution, and those leading men are the very ones with whom Northern conservatives should hold counsel."

THE *Franco-Americaine*, the organ of the French citizens in this country, publishes a special correspondence from New Orleans relative to the late riot in that city, which is of value, because it will be read and copied into nearly all the journals of France. We translate the following paragraph to show its tone:—

"The annals of the most savage people afford nothing parallel to that which passed yesterday in our city. Mayor MONROE ought to be content with his police. Liberty! Liberty of speech! Liberty of assemblage! There is no such thing among us. The scenes of Memphis are re-enacted in our streets. More deadly, more terrible, more barbarous. Hundreds of families are in mourning. Innocent blood has been shed. To the number of victims we must add the names of the best of our citizens. * * * * And, meanwhile, what must I say in regard to the sentiments which animate the Union people? With one voice they accuse President JOHNSON of complicity with MONROE, HERRON, and their consorts. Are they wrong? Are they not right?"

—Speaking of the riot, we see the *Tribune* this morning publishes the following significant despatch:—

"WASHINGTON, August 6.—A despatch has been received from New Orleans, which says that much surprise is felt in New Orleans at the publication of a so-called despatch from General SHERIDAN to General GRANT in one of the New York papers. I have good authority for saying that this despatch is an altered and mutilated copy, suppressing some of General SHERIDAN'S opinions, and placing him in the attitude of indorsing all that has been done by the Rebels. I hope to send you General SHERIDAN'S real despatch in a day or two, but until it does appear, you may rely upon the fact that the one published in the New York *Times* does that gallant officer great injustice, and causes much indignation among his friends."

LET IT SPEAK FOR ITSELF.—Mr. HEISTER CLYMER, in a speech delivered July 18, 1866, said:—"*My own political history is recorded, and I will not take back a word of it to-day for any one or any purpose.*" Without comment, we make the following extract from the *Legislative Record*, page 6, for January, 1864:—

Mr. LOWRY offered the following resolution:—

"*Resolved by the Senate*, That the thanks of the loyal people of Pennsylvania are due and are hereby tendered to General U. S. GRANT, and the officers and soldiers serving under him for the series of gallant services and glorious victories resulting in the liberation of the faithful Union people of East Tennessee from a military despotism more galling than ever was that of Great Britain."

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DONOVAN and Mr. WALLACE, and were as follows, viz.:—

Yeas—Messrs. Chamberlayne, Cornell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Horn, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Riddle, Ridgway, Farrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

Nays—Messrs. Beardsley, Buckalew, Cluggage, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsley, Lamberton, Lasta, Mesherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

CANADA.

Proceedings in Parliament—Another Canadian Scare.

OTTAWA, C. W., August 6.—The Canadian mind is becoming much exercised over the prospects of another Fenian invasion, on a more formidable scale than that of June last. There is a settled conviction that it will be attempted. The volunteers are to be called out in full force next month, ostensibly for the purpose of drilling in camp, but really to meet the expected emergence. Notice is given in Parliament that the Minister of Militia will be asked how they are to be armed.

Mr. Chambers' notice of inquiry into the Fort Erie campaign has been placed away back on the list of notices of motion, as though there was a disposition to avoid the investigation of the matter as long as possible. This looks the more suspicious, as an effort is being made by the coalition to have Parliament prorogued in the latter end of this week.

In Parliament this afternoon Mr. Jones complained that the Crown Lands Department was not only so badly managed as to cost the country $260,000 over the revenue derived from the sale of wild lands, but also that the mismanagement was so great as to drive settlers to the United States, where they meet with better encouragement and more liberality.

Mr. Powell declaimed against such statements being made, as they afforded an opportunity of placing them before the world to the great prejudice of the country.

The scene was becoming lively when the noise and confusion compelled Mr. Jones to desist from speaking.

Bobin, the alleged murderer of his sister, has been released on bail, the sum filed being $10 0. The announcement of the fact has created a sensation.

The Case of Lamirande—Postponement of Races

MONTREAL, August 6.—Lamirande, the absconding banker from Pottiers, France, has been brought up to-day on an information charging him with forgery, by altering his books, while agent at Pottiers for the Bank of France, so as to enable him to conceal his having embezzled the sum of seven hundred thousand francs. Only one witness was examined—Melin, the detective from Paris. The examination will be resumed to-morrow.

Some interesting discussions are likely to arise as to the interpretation of the Extradition treaty in force between France and Great Britain, as no case has ever before come up for decision in the province.

There have been very heavy rains here; in consequence of these the races to have taken place at St. Hyacinth to-morrow have been postponed till the following day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Army Appointments.

The following-named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been appointed in the Army of the United States by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, to date from June 18, 1866:—

Corps of Engineers—Cadets Henry M. Adams, James Mercur, Charles E. L. B. Davis, Benjamin D. Greene, John H. Weeden, Jr., George M. Wheeler, Eugene A. Woodruff, James B. Quinn, and Daniel W. Lockwood.

Ordnance Department—Cadets William P. Butler, Frank Soule, Jr., and Edward M. Wright.

2d Regiment Cavalry—Cadet Albert J. Neff.

3d Regiment Cavalry—Cadet J. C. Thompson.

4th Regiment Cavalry—Cadet Will I. Moberly.

5th Regiment Cavalry—Cadet J. Scott Payne.

6th Regiment Cavalry—Cadet Wm. P. Dixon.

1st Regiment Artillery—Cadets Hiero B. Herr, Abder H. Merrill, and Charles King, Jr.

2d Regiment Artillery—Cadets Charles E. Kilbourne and James E. Eastman.

3d Regiment Artillery—Cadets James O'Hara and Isaac T. Webster.

4th Regiment Artillery—Cadets Richard C. Churchill, Charles S. Smith, Henry H. C. Dunwoody, and Robert Craig.

5th Regiment Artillery—Cadets William H. Upham, Solon Orr, Elbridge R. Hills, Joseph G. Swift, and Francis L. Hills.

3d Regiment Infantry—Cadet Charles L. Umbstaetter.

4th Regiment Infantry—Cadets George O. Webster and Rufus P. Brown.

5th Regiment Infantry—Cadet Quinton Campbell.

6th Regiment Infantry—Cadet Wm. Fleming.

10th Regiment Infantry—Cadet John F. Stretch.

Obituary.

COMMODORE REED COOPER, of the Liberian Navy, died at his farm on the St. Paul's river, February 11, 1866, aged sixty-four. He came to Liberia from Norfolk in 1829. He commanded the gunboat *Quail* when she was attacked at her anchorage near Monrovia by a Spanish war steamer, a few years ago. The Spaniard approached as a friend, and when close to the *Quail* opened a fire upon her; but a few well-directed shots from the *Quail* so disabled him that he ran off and got up to Sierre Leone, where he repaired his damaged ship. Commodore Cooper, in company with his sons, owned a fine sugar farm on the St. Paul's river, giving employment to quite a number of people, who all mourn their loss.

HON. EZEKIEL WHITMAN, a graduate of Brown University in 1795, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine from 1841 to October 23, 1848, when he resigned, died at East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, on the 1st inst., aged ninety years. He was much beloved by all who knew him, and honored greatly by his profession and fellow citizens. He was buried at Portland on the 4th inst.

A Wonderful Congressmen—He Returns His Extra Pay.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 3.—Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States.—Sir:—Inclosed please find your draft, number 4068, on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, payable to my order, for $2691'66, sent me by N. G. Ordway, Esq., Sergeant-at-arms, as the net amount of my increased salary from March 4, 1865, to August 4, 1866, which I herewith return to the Treasury of the United States.

I voted for the Appropriation bill not for my own benefit, but because it made some provision for the earlier soldiers of the Republic, who had not received equal bounty with those who went later to the field, and at the same time gave assurance that in any future exigency which may arise, the men who rally first to the defense of the flag will not be neglected in the after legislation of the country. I therefore return the draft to the Treasury.

Very respectfully, C. D. HUBBARD.

—The notorious English monk known as Brother Ignatius has emerged from his retirement to write a letter to the London newspapers, in which he denies that he has any intention of selling his monastery. He adds that "no person has any right whatever to dispose of the same without my consent, and as I do not intend to sell the premises or to consent to their sale, no valid title can be made out. There is a most curious story of trickery in this matter, which I hope I shall not be compelled to give to the public."

—A Banbury jury in England, on the 14th ult., were the means of varying a well worn judicial formula. In the only case that came before them, they gave a verdict which the Recorder seems to have thought a very stupid one. So, instead of the usual, "Gentlemen, the Court discharges you, and the country thanks you for your services," his honor said, "Gentlemen, you are discharged, and I wish I could say the country was indebted to you for your services; but I think the reverse."

—The extent of land under cultivation in France has increased in proportion to the growth of population. In 1851 France contained 35,783 000 inhabitants, and the number of hectares under cultivation amounted to 5,919,376, whilst in 1861 the population had increased to 37,386,000, and the number of hectares cultivated to 6,754,227.

—Telegraph poles in South Australia are made of mahogany, because other wood will not stand the climate and burial in the ground.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 7, 1866.

Money continues plenty, at about former rates. Loans on call are offered at about 4@5 per cent. First class mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges at from 6@7½ per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices, with one or two exceptions, are unsettled and drooping.

In Government bonds there is no change to notice. 7·30s sold at 104½; and new 5-20s at 106½. 99¼ was bid for 10-40s; 109¾ for 6s of 1881; and 108¾ for old 5-20s. City loans are inactive; the old issue sold at 94½, no change.

Railroad shares are very dull. Reading sold at 56 44-100@56½, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 64½, a decline of ½; 124¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 38 for Little Schuylkill; 55½ for Minehill; 39¼ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 37½ for Catawissa preferred; 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Hestonville sold at 18¾@18¾; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 21½. 87 was bid for Second and Third; and 65 for West Philadelphia.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 28¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 57½ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 226 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township; 55½ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for Bank of Commerce; 65½ for City; 50 for Commonwealth; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 147½; 11 A. M., 147⅞; 12 M., 147⅞; 1 P. M., 147⅝.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Sterling Exchange is nominally 107½@108 for 60 days, and some short sight at 108¾@108¾ against 5·20s shipped. Money is abundant at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on call. In commercial paper little doing at former rates. Best names sell at 5, and good at 5½@6. There is less national currency seeking use, and it is the opinion of experienced dealers in currency that the demand for circulation during the coming autumn will not only employ all at present at the command of the banks of the Atlantic cities, but make it profitable for them to call the 5 per cent. loans at the Sub-Treasury, and get currency from that quarter."

—The Louisville *Journal* says:—

"Money matters remain quiet and unchanged. The supply of capital is ample for all purposes, and first-class paper is freely taken as offered, while loans upon undoubted security are readily made. Exchange is quiet and somewhat irregular, buying at par and selling at 1-20@1-10 premium. Holders generally evince more firmness for most leading staple articles, which does not meet the views of buyers; hence, but little disposition prevails to operate. Cotton is firm and more buoyant, notwithstanding the favorable reports as to the growing crop. The supplies of grain are scarcely adequate to the demand, and prices rule higher. Oats are scarce and stiffer, with unfavorable reports as to the new crop, owing to the continued rains, which have also had some damaging effect on the hay crop."

—At Cincinnati on Friday the money market was more active, and an increase in the offerings of regular mercantile paper was observed. First-class outside paper was discounted at 12 per cent. in some cases. For customers' paper 8@10 per cent. is given as the ruling range.

—The New Orleans Cotton statement for Monday last is as follows:—

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1865	83,289
Received since Saturday	658
Received previously	741,912—742 580
Total	825,819
Exported since yesterday	2 125
Exported previously	136 364—738 489
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	89,430

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1000 U S 7 30s Aug 104¾	100 sh	Read.....b5	55·44
$5500 City 6s new	94¼	100 sh do	55·44
$4000 Pa R 2d mtg 97		100 sh do	55¼
200 sh Read'g	55 18½	100 sh do	55·44
500 sh Caldwell	½	10 sh Seventh Nat	95

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	47½	148
American Silver, 28 and 3s	133	—
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	13¾	13¾
" " July, 1864	12¾	13¾
" " August, 1864	12¾	12¾
" " October, 1864	11¾	11¾
" " Dec., 1864	10¾	10¾
" " May, 1865	8¾	8¾
" " August, 1865	6¾	7¼
" " Sept., 1865	6¾	6¾
" " October 1865	5¾	6¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 7.—The Flour Market was rather more active to-day, but prices remain without essential change; about 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $6 87½@7·50 ⅌ barrel for superfine; $7·50@8 50 for old stock extras; $10 50@11 for fresh ground new wh at do; $10 50@10 75 for Northwestern extra family, of which the bulk of the sales consist; $11·50 for new Wisconsin do. do.; $10 50@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 50@5 75, and Corn Meal at $4 25@5.

Wheat comes forward slowly, and prime quality is held at $2 70; a sale of 1500 bushels at $2·63 is reported. Rye is unchanged; 700 on hand unsound Western sold at 85@90 cents. In Corn there is not much doing, but we continue yesterday's quotations; sales of 4000 bushels at 90 cents for yellow, and 88@90 cents for Western mixed. Oats are quiet but steady, with sales of 4000 bushels new Southern at 48 cents.

In Provisions, no change to notice. Small sales of plain and fancy canvassed Hams at 21@26 cents, and Shoulders at 17¼@17½; 1000 pieces sides sold on secret terms; pickled Hams are selling at 19@20 cents; and salted Shoulders at 16½ cents.

Whisky is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2·24, and Ohio at $2 29.

—An English publication directs attention to the neglect of the interests of the deaf mutes in England. It says:—"England, with its deaf and dumb population of 12,236, supports eleven institutions for their education, containing together about 1000 pupils; Scotland supports five, with about 240 inmates; and Ireland seven, with about 400 inmates; making in all twenty-three schools, with accommodations for about 1640 pupils—about one-seventh of a class of unfortunate beings, whose need of education is most urgent, and whose claims upon our pity are both powerful and just. There are, therefore, 18,671 deaf mutes, out of the 20,311 in this country, for whom no recognized means of instruction are provided."

—The wedding presents received by the Princess Helena of England were nearly all articles of jewelry, enormous in amount, and very costly. Whereupon a London journal observes:—"We once heard a man complain of having a small chopfal of bronze ornaments presented to him, another of having received twelve dial-pieces—a good supply for a middling-sized watchmaker; and another, with less opulent relatives, of having the range of six butter knives; but the Princess Helena will be persevering and conscientious if she wears all this jewelry once before she dies."

GARIBALDI'S HEALTH FAILING.—A Paris paper states that the health of Garibaldi is very bad. His legs are so thin and weak that it is painful to see them. He is pale, and bears on his countenance the traces of suffering. His rheumatic pains have returned at the very time he got his second wound. He can only move about in a carriage, and is only sustained by the energy of his will. All this explains the slowness of the operations of the volunteers.

PRICES MUST COME DOWN.—The indications are that the cereal crops of the West and the Middle States, soon about to be, if not already in good part, harvested, will be the most abundant on record. That is the substance of the reports which are coming to us from all quarters. With but a limited demand for exportation, we do not see how lower prices can be avoided a contingency which consumers now compelled to pay $14@15 per bbl. for flour in the seaboard markets must contemplate with delight.

A BOOTY CASE DECIDED.—Dr. Lushington, in the Court of Admiralty in England, has given judgment in the Banda and Kirwee booty case. The booty amounts in value to the sum of £450,000, besides interest for a number of years. The judgment declares Lord Clyde and his staff entitled to a share in the booty, and, subject to this right, the whole is awarded to General Whitlock and his forces. The law expenses are said to amount to about £76,000.

CORRUPTION AT ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—A recent official return shows that since the year 1852 there have been ten commissions appointed to inquire into alleged corrupt practices at elections in England. The cost of the commissions was £21,466, and of the prosecutions £4·55s.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Fairhill street, from Chesnut to Locust street, thence westward on the line of Locust street three hundred and fifty feet, to be built of brick circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contract shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1859.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W SMEDLEY,
8 7 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made by the undersigned to the Department of Highways to let a contract to pave SIX FEET, from Somerset street to the Reading Railroad, Twenty-fifth Ward. All persons owning property on the line proposed to be paved, will make known any objection to the Department of Highways on or before 2 o'clock THURSDAY, 23d day of August, the whole distance to be paved 1 2500 feet.

The following named persons have signed an agreement with the undersigned to do the work: John Gentler Sixth street 125 feet; F T Burgert, do., 100 feet; Martin Borsheil, 64 feet; John Dobger 36 feet; Charles Fuhr 50 feet; Gout to Sauz 125 feet; H. Loesch, 2 9 feet; Manuel Quirg 75 feet; John Sailor, 99 feet; Samuel C. Lunting, 18 feet.

8 6 3t S. A. MILLER, Contractor.

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In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; MODERN LANGUAGES and BIOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
THOS. R. BOUGHMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania April 4 1866. 5 19

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2it

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 Imrp

FOR SALE.—

THIRTEEN ACRES OF GROUND North of and in close proximity to Gray's Ferry Bridge, having a front upon the SCHUYLKILL RIVER of 500 FEET, and on THIRTY FIFTH Street 337 FEET, and upon the PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and GRAY'S FERRY RAILROAD, 229 FEET, which is paved and curbed.

This property is located directly opposite the JUNCTION RAILROAD where the PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, and BALTIMORE ROADS connect. A portion of this estate has been recently sold to the Messrs. Harrison Brothers & Co., who are now engaged in erecting large Manufactories and Wharves upon it. This is one of the most desirable business locations upon the Schuylkill river, and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of obtaining good positions for MANUFACTURING or other purposes.

Terms one half Cash; balance on Mortgage.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 31 tuth&s6t4p No 425 FRANKLIN Street.

GRAND CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE, AT CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.....$3 00
LADIES INVITATIONS.....$1 00
8 7 3t

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD
Has the honor to announce that the
GRAND ELITE BALL
OF THE SEASON, WILL TAKE PLACE
ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 11,
AT THE
COLUMBIA HOUSE.
Particulars in future advertisements. [8 6 3t

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Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

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Only the best and purest goods sold.

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Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, and for sale.

The best 50 cent Oolong Tea in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1 00, $1 25, and $1 50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 35 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
7 10 tuth 18t No. 932 ARCH Street.

SHERRY WINE.

FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.

ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY

For sale by the cask or demijohn.

ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 (3p) S. W cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THREE IMPORTANT AGENCIES.

The celebrated

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES,

The cheapest and best—indeed, the only strictly fire and burglar-proof safe made.

STEAM-ENGINE PACKING,

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequaled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENN'A.

Scales warranted to equal any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C SADLER, Agent,
8 6 No 639 ARCH Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 11
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, August 15
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 18
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Wednesday, August 22
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, August 25

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the main steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....95 | To London.....34
To Paris.....105 | To Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G DALE, Agent
8 7 No. 119 WALNUT Street, Philada.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.

It is our specialty. We never fail.

Come to headquarters. [8 3 1m4p

OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

FLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and proved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.

B. ASHWORTH,
No 228 S. NINTH Street below Walnut.
N B—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 26 6m4p

BOARDING WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a Room and Board in a private family. Address G. W. S., Box No. 2071 Post Office, stating terms. 8 5 6t

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 119, FOR ONE Share of the Capital Stock of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

Also, Certificate No. 746 dated July 8, 1862 for two shares of the Capital Stock of the FAIRMOUNT AND ARCH STREET CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. Both in the name of WILLIAM WHITNEY. Application will be duly made for new certificates. 7 27 6t

ANDREW JOHNSON.

AN INSIDE ACCOUNT OF HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

A Peep Into the Sanctum-Sanctorum-Sanctissimi—How He Takes His Bath, Coffee, Whisky, and Beefsteak — His Game Foot and Old Silver "Turnip," Etc. Etc.

To the Editor of the Hartford Evening Press.

SIR:—The following article, which I translate from the last number of the *Gartenlaube*, a weekly illustrated paper of Leipsic, Germany (in general a very good paper too), may not be thought uninteresting by your readers.

This German journal is certainly so far ahead of our home papers in possessing an efficient corps of correspondents, that it seems a pity that the American public should have such valuable information withheld from them. I therefore feel in duty bound to furnish you with the following. The article can be found, by those desirous of perusing the original, in the 24th number of the *Gartenlaube*, page 384, and is entitled

PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN PRIVATE.

"The following particulars relative to the private life of the present President of the United States of North America (who as is well known, raised himself from the station of a common tailor to the head of one of the mightiest nations of the earth), we have taken from American sources, and cannot but prove interesting to our readers:—

"From October 1 to April 1, President Johnson rises regularly at 7 o'clock, and from April to October 1 at 6, no matter at what hour he may have retired to rest. His chamber is furnished with the greatest simplicity. A large silver watch—*cujus*, 'turnip,' which he possessed as tailor's apprentice, still serves him as a timepiece. This (before retiring) he always hangs up with his own hands at the head of his bed. In the morning Mr. Johnson first goes to a small bathing-room adjoining his bed-chamber, for he is a great believer in cold baths, and enjoys them to the fullest extent. He then bestows much attention upon his teeth, which are still very handsome, and next upon his finger nails. His toilette is always completed in half an hour. Hereupon he proceeds to his study, where he remains from 8 to 10, reading the papers or writing those remarkable 'messages' which have so often created a sensation. These he sometimes shows to his friends—the 'radicals'—before making them public! Before the President enters his study a servant places a very large coffee-pot upon the writing table. Mr. Johnson has a great love for coffee, and while at work consumes with much gusto an immense quantity of it, but always without sugar or milk.

"No living creature is permitted to enter his study while he remains there, with the single exception of a great black cat, the declared favorite of the President, which, purring, takes its accustomed place on the table to the left of his writing materials. From 10 to 11 o'clock the President receives visitors, petitioners, deputations, etc. At 11, together with his family, he takes lunch, generally of the simplest description. At table he is quite lively and generally leads the conversation. At 12 he presides at Cabinet meetings, or receives foreign ambassadors or distinguished persons who have sought an audience. At 3 he takes a walk either in the beautiful gardens which surround the 'White House' or in the city of Washington.

"He usually steps off very quickly, one might fairly call it a sort of trot. Unfortunately, he has upon one of his left toes a corn which causes him much pain; for this reason his left boot is always made larger than the right, presenting a curious appearance while walking. Mr. Johnson smokes constantly, but he has not chewed tobacco (a habit to which he was formerly addicted) since he became President. His cigars, of the first quality, of course, are sent directly from Havana to him by the well-known house of Susini.

"At 4 o'clock the President goes to dinner, having first taken an appetizer in the shape of a stiff glass of whisky. During the meal his nearest and most intimate friends post him up in all the most interesting and important items of daily news. He is fond of laughing and a great lover of witty anecdotes. His frugality has almost become proverbial—he eats very little meat, and never touches pork, especially since *trichinæ* have been talked of. He is fond of salt water crabs and fried oysters, and has a passionate liking for rice. At 5 o'clock dinner is generally over; various fine wines are then brought in, of which the President takes but very little, closing the meal uniformly with another ration of coffee.

"Mr. Johnson then proceeds immediately to his study, reads the evening papers, Congressional documents, etc., then devoting some time to favorite literary authors, among whom Plutarch occupies the first place—this in translation of course. At 8 o'clock the President takes tea with his family, and returns at 9 to his study again, where the traditional coffee pot and privileged cat are to receive him in the morning. As from this hour (9 P. M.) none can be admitted to his presence, he takes his ease, and works either in his shirt-sleeves or in a great flowered dressing-gown. At midnight he retires to rest, having first paid another visit to his bathing-room. His sleep is quiet, as is his conscience. No one has ever heard him snore, and he himself declares that he never dreams. After six hours sleep he feels perfectly refreshed and ready to begin his active life again. He is hardly ever sick, but when he feels unwell he cures himself after his own fashion, and never lets a doctor come near him. Towards the ladies the President is very amiable and polite, and in his youth is said to have been a great ladies' man. Mr. Johnson is an excellent husband and father, always equal and pleasant in his disposition, with an open, compassionate heart for all his friends."

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Earl of Sefton with the Hon. Cecil Emily Hylton Jolliffe, daughter of Lord Hylton, was solemnized recently at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bride arrived at the church at half-past 11, accompanied by her father, the Earl of Sefton and a very numerous company invited having assembled previously. The bride was attended to the altar by the following bridesmaids:—Lady Cecilia Molyneux, Lady Emily Montague, Lady Florence Montague, Miss Hylton Jolliffe, Hon. Flora Chichester, Miss Lina Grenfell, Miss Julia Wynter, Miss Corry, Miss Hopwood, Miss S. Hopwood, Hon. Amabel O'Grady, and Lady Emily Craven. The noble bridegroom was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick H. Bathurst, who acted as best man. The ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. J. Cecil Wynter, Rector of Garton, Surrey. The following distinguished company, relatives and friends of both families, were present—Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Stanley, Lord Henry Percy, Lord Frederick Paulet, the Earl and Countess Vane, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Agnes Yorke, the Countess of Sefton, Hon. F. and Lady Georgiana Molyneux, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, Lord Hyde, the Earl and Countess Winchelsea, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli, Lord and Lady Alexander Lennox, the Hon. Gilbert and Lady Evelyn Heathcote, Lady Lynchurst, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Sir Robert Browning, Lord and Lady Norreys, the Rev. Mr and Lady Elinor Hopwood, the Earl and Countess of Uxbridge, Colonel Hon. W. P. and Lady Emma Talbot, Hon. Frederick and Lady Constance Stanley, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, Colonel and Miss Howard Vyse, Dowager Viscountess Gulliamore and Hon. Miss O'Grady, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Lord and Lady Templemore, Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell, the Earl and Countess of Saudwich, Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham, Sir Henry and Lady Sophia des Vœux, Lord Garlies, Viscount Hinchingbrook, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, General and Lady Alice Peel and Miss Peel, the Earl and Countess of Stradford and Lady Victoria Byng, the Earl and Countess of Verulam, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and Lady Emily Villiers, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, and Lady Caroline Lennox, Lord and Lady De Blaquiere, Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Dudley Carleton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, Mr. and Lady Agnes Jolliffe, Viscount Andover, Earl Annesley, Colonel Hon. Henry Forester, Sir Hugh and Lady Cairns, Captain Alfred Byng, Mr. and Lady Evelyn Bruce, the Earl and Countess of Coventry, Viscount Uffington, Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea, etc. Lord Hylton gave a splendid *dejeuner* at his residence in Stratton street to upwards of two hundred guests. Early in the afternoon the newly wedded couple left town for Rook's Nest near Goostone, Surrey, to pass the honeymoon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

CHURCH OF GETHSEMANE.—On Sunday afternoon last our reporter was enjoying the fresh breezes in the southwestern portion of the city, when a collection of orderly disposed persons attracted his attention at the corner of Fifteenth and Reed streets. On arriving at the spot, the gathering proved to be a collection of persons in the act of uniting in the exercises of public worship, under the auspices of an Episcopal clergyman. After sundry well-ordered responses and prayers, and the singing of a couple of hymns, the clergyman announced that this was the first meeting of an Episcopal Church, just organized, under the name of the Church of Gethsemane; that it was not yet decided where the building should be erected for its accommodation, but that, owing to the necessities of this new and rapidly increasing neighborhood, in which several hundred houses had recently been finished, and a large number were also in course of erection, it had been determined to erect a church somewhere in that locality, and the sympathies and prayers of all Christians were solicited.

BLOCKING UP THE STREETS.—There is an old rule that "necessity knows no law;" and no doubt it can be applied in a modified degree to excuse the immense unsightly piles of bricks, stones, and lumber that fill up some of our most public and frequented thoroughfares. But when we see these piles standing for week after week, and month after month, we may well ask if there could not be some better place to stow waste material than in our streets. When a building is going up there is no doubt an excuse for putting the material in the street in front of the unfinished structure; but as soon as the house is built and finished the debris should be removed immediately. But this is unhappily not the case, as any one can see for himself by taking a walk through the most frequented streets of the city.

THE WEATHER.—That fruitful topic, the weather, is again the general subject of discussion. Perhaps there is no place in the world where the changes are so great and frequent as they are in the Atlantic cities of our country. More especially is this remark applicable to this city. For a week or two we will sweat and swelter under a temperature that would better suit an equatorial region than these high latitudes. Then comes a change, and we are shivering with cold. It is indeed enough to try the toughest constitution, and doubtless is the cause of a great deal of the sickness so prevalent in our city. To-day is almost cold, and early in the day a light overcoat would not have been much out of place. Still, if it would but continue as cool and pleasant as it is now, the health of the city would be greatly enhanced.

STEALING "MATERIEL."—Early Sunday morning John Moore was seen by Officer O'Mara, in the neighborhood of Tenth and South streets, with a roll of iron-grey cloth or cassimere under his arm. When first spoken he started to run, but the officer made pursuit, and, catching up with him, he offered the cloth and eleven dollars in money to let him go, proving conclusively that the goods were stolen. He denied stealing the cloth, and says that he is a woollen warper from Brandywine, Delaware. From the appearance of the stuff tied around the piece of cloth, it is supposed it was stolen from the mill at Frankford. The cloth is now at the Station House of Second District, awaiting an owner. Moore was held by Alderman Pottinger for a and further hearing.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.—The Tradesmen's Association will meet this evening, at the hall of the Pennsylvania Hose Company, Eighth street, below Green.

National Union Johnson Club of the Twelfth Ward will meet this evening at the house of General Ballier, Fourth and Coates streets.

A meeting of the Third Ward National Johnson Club will be held this evening at the House of Industry, Catharine street, above Seventh.

A meeting of the Second Ward Johnson Club will be held this evening in a room over the Post Office, Washington avenue.

A COLLISION.—Gotlieb Harold, the driver of a lager beer wagon, got himself into trouble by his reckless driving yesterday. In Second street, below Beaver and Laurel, his team came in violent contact with a baker's wagon, driven by a small boy. The baker's wagon was considerably smashed, and the boy driving was injured very severely. Harold was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker he was held in $1500 bail to answer.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Yesterday afternoon, Jacob Landreth was arrested at Fifteenth and Catharine streets, on the charge of fast driving, and committing an assault and battery. In turning the corner of Broad and Fitzwater streets, with his horses at full speed, his team came in contact with a man (name unknown), knocked him down, and broke his arm. At the hearing before Alderman Dallas, this morning, he was held in $1000 bail to answer.

MAN KILLED ON CROSSING THIRTY-FIRST AND BRIDGE STREETS.—The unknown white man who was killed last night by being run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing, was cut to pieces in a most shocking manner. His body now lies at the Sixteenth District Station House awaiting identification. He had on, when killed, a suit of soldier clothes, and was apparently about thirty years of age.

TWO TILL-TAPPERS.—Lewis Johnson and George Rich were before Alderman Patchell, on the charge of robbing a till at Eleventh and South streets, yesterday evening. Johnson is although young in years, old in crime, and was held to bail to answer the charge of larceny. Rich was sent to prison, and will probably go to the House of Refuge. They are both mere boys.

A BOAT FOUND.—The harbor police picked up a boat twenty feet long yesterday morning, at Smith's Island. It is painted blue, and named the *General Sherman*. It now lies at the Noble street dock, awaiting an owner. The boat is in very good condition.

SLIGHT FIRE IN A STABLE.—About 2 20 this morning, a slight fire broke out in a stable in Twenty-fourth, near Pine street, arising from the firing of some loose hay. The police put it out without any assistance, before it had gained any headway.

MAN FELL DEAD.—This morning a man by the name of Joseph Miller fell dead in Hamilton street. His body was removed to No. 2315 Hamilton street, where it awaits the Coroner's inquest.

STOLEN WHEELBARROW RECOVERED.—A wheelbarrow stolen by a couple of colored boys a few days ago from a boy named Warren, No. 1310 South Second street, has been recovered given to the owner.

THE LATEST MESSAGE SENT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—*Queen Victoria to President Johnson.*—"Dear Sir:—I hope you will not suppose that there was any indelicacy in my being the first to commence a correspondence—though it *does* happen that you are a widower and I a widow; and I hear that some meddlesome person has remarked that since the two nations are now to be one, their rulers might as well be so too. Yours, bashfully, Victoria." *The President's Reply.*—"Dear Madam: I am quite satisfied with the existing state of things in every respect. America may well be content with the glory of having originated telegraphs both for land and ocean; steamboats, locomotives, and that grand depot of good and cheap clothing.

TOWER HALL,
"No. 518 MARKET STREET.
"BENNETT & CO.,

IN CHINA, physicians are paid by their patients while they are well, and the pay ceases when the patient is sick. The doctors of the flowery empire would do well to provide themselves with *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*—they would find that their list of non-paying patients would become small by degrees and beautifully less. A curative people are these Celestials, and we doubt not they will take the hint. Our tonic will benefit them more than their teas will benefit us. *Depot, No. 447 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

MUSQUITO NETS!—Pink, white, and blue Lace and Bar Nets; made of the best material, and made in the best manner, and sold at the lowest prices by
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No 724 Chesnut street, Philade phia.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM!—Robert Poole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF RHEUMATISM—Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road, above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3 10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HIGSON—WATT.—On the 4th instant by Rev. Vaughan Smith, at the bride's residence, Mr. RICHARD HIGSON to Miss MARY JANE WATT, all of this city.

MCGEE—BURNS.—Wednesday, June 27, 1866, by the Rev. Father Sparin, of St. Philip de Neri Church, Mr. THOMAS MCGEE to Miss EMMA J. BURNS, all of this city.

DIED.

BARKLEY.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. JANE BARKLEY in the 67th year of her age, wife of John Barkley.

Funeral on Trenton, N. J., from the residence of her son, Samuel N. Barkley, No. 18 West Washington street, on Wednesday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock.

BEAN.—Fell asleep in Jesus at Washington D. C., on Saturday last, RICHARD BEESAN, son of George and Sarah Beesan, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence Cottage street, Glenside, Hill, on Friday afternoon next, August 10, at 2 o'clock.

BINKERT.—On the evening of the 4th instant, at Frankford, JOHN BINKERT, aged 66 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence at Frankford, above the Odd Fellows' Hall on next Thursday afternoon, August 9, at 3 o'clock; also Widley Lodge No. 14, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general; and Robert Blum Lodge, No. 8, I. O. of G. B.; also the Beneficial Society of Frankford Whitehall, and Bridesburg are invited to attend his funeral.

CLOTFELTER.—On the 31st of July, at Courtland, Ala., of congestive chills, JOSEPH M., only son of George K. and Charlotte T. Clotfelter.

GERCKE.—On the 6th instant, MAGGIE J., wife of Christopher Gercke, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 215 Perry street, above thirteenth and Race on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HESS.—On the 5th instant, after a long but severe illness, Mrs. HENRIETTA, wife of John Hess, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, George Hess, S. E. corner of Marlborough and Widdey streets, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JARVIS.—On Sunday the 5th instant, JOHN M., son of John and Eleanor Jarvis, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the West Philadelphia Hose and Steam Fire Company, and the members of the Fire Department in general, also the workmen of Messrs. Gavitt's machine shop, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 3021 Oak street, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Asbury Vault.

KING.—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, ELIZA KING, sister of William King.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, William King, N. E. corner of Second and New streets, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

PEARSON.—On the 3d instant, ELIZABETH, widow of Samuel S. Pearson, and daughter of Samuel Penrose, deceased.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 722 Swanson street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

SHELCUP.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. SHELCUP, wife of George J. Shelcup, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph Graff, No. 904 S. Third street, on Thursday afternoon, August 9, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Mutual Cemetery.

TOURISON.—On the 4th instant, Captain ASHTON S. TOURISON.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Hiram Lodge, No. 81, A. Y. M.; Mount Airy Lodge, No. 235, I. O. of O. F.; Mount Horeb Encampment, No. 18, I. O. of O. F.; the members of the Scott Legion, Boone House, and Mount Airy Engine are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5700 Germantown avenue, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock. To proceed to St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Shannonsville.

WHEN USING AN ORDINARY GRATER in making corn fritters, oysters etc., the hard is grated up and mixed with the pulp of the green corn; but the Patent Grater scrapes out the pulp from the husk and leaves them attached to the cob. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TOBACCO CUTTERS, OF SEVERAL PATterns, and Cigar-makers' Curved Knives for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PREMIUM BUTCHER AND TABLE STEELS, being cut by peculiar machinery, have the grooves deeper and with keener edges than the usual kinds, and, of course, are superior for sharpening purposes. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31f

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Dunlap Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7f

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our Immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 16 3p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Stree

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and impaired functions.

Let debilitated, he aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive use of alcoholic or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and a person who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—In this preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief perseverance in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North SIXTH street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstusmrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

CHEROKEE PILLS.
Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness.

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases of which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
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OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and all vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged there is no greater boon than his "Elixir of Life" it gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietors,

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FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING
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Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

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The Best in the Market.
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IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,
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For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

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The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street will leave as above on THURSDAY next, August 9.

Freight taken on accommodating terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
6 6 3t No 122 South WHARVES.

FOURTH EDITION

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RESULT NOT YET ASCERTAINED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 7.—But few returns have yet been received from the new Constitutional election. The vote is small, and it is as yet impossible to speak of the result.

Price of Gold in New York.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Gold has been quoted to-day as follows:—10·30 A. M., 147; 10·45 A. M., 147; 11 A. M., 147; 11·15 A. M., 147; 11·30 A. M., 147; 11·45 A. M., 147; 12 M., 147; 12·15 P. M., 147.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Cotton dull; uplands, 35c.; Orleans, 37c. Flour dull; inferior and choice brands, 10@15c. lower; sales of 5000 bbls. State at $8 50@9 40; Ohio, $8@11 25; Western, $8 50@8 85; Southern unchanged; sales of 300 barrels; Canada nominal. Wheat dull; common declining; mixed Corn unchanged; sale of 60 000 bushels at 79@79c. Pork buoyant, at $31 75@31 81. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island 105½; Cumberland preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 81; New York Central, 104; Reading, 111; Erie, 67; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56; United states Coupons, 1862, 109; do 1865, 104; Ten-forties 99; Treasury 7-30s, 104@104; Gold, 147; Sterling Exchange dull.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Another incident illustrating the danger of leaving houses unprotected during the absence of the owners occurred on Sunday night. The house No. 1338 Walnut street occupied by Mr. Edward Mitchell, doing business at No. 54 North Front street, was entered late on Sunday night and robbed of a number of valuable dresses while the family were out of town. The amount stolen is valued at $2000. No arrests were made. Some other goods were made ready for removal.

FOUND DROWNED.—A man was found drowned this morning near the mill tailgate on the Wissahickon turnpike, above Ridge avenue. The Coroner has been summoned to hold an inquest.

CHOLERA.—There were eight cases of Asiatic cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. Of these four cases proved fatal.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 7

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Sch Nav 6s	82. 81½	100 sh West R	b30 18⅝
$500 U S 5-20s Coup	106	50 sh do	78⅝
$2000 do	1863 108	100 sh Reading	b5. 55½
$100 do	1865. 108	21 sh Len Val	64½
$3000 U S 7-30s June	103	6 sh do	65
$1000 Un Can 6s	24	20 sh do	65
$100 War & Fra 7s	80	30 sh Sch Nav	27½
$400 City 6s new	98	200 sh Fulton	b60 6½
$2000 Pa 6s	93½	31 sh Pa R	b10 57⅝
10 sh 13th & 15th	21½	100 sh Cam & Amb	37

SECOND BOARD

$1000 U S 6s '62 coup	108½	200 sh Penn R	57⅝
$400 City 6s new	98½	100 sh do	b5 57½
$1300 do	98½	20 sh do	57½
8 sh Leh Val	65		

MEDICAL.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY
HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY,
WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
CONSUMPTION,
Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often
YIELDS TO THE REMEDY
When all others prove ineffectual.
AS A MEDICINE,
RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION
IT IS UNSURPASSED!
While as a preparation free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease it is
INCOMPARABLE!
And is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.
SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,
Of Berman, N. Y., writes as follows:—
"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation. Thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough, and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

FROM Hon. JUDGE SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to any thing of the kind or the purposes for which it is intended, in cases of *Asthma,

THREE MONTHS WITH ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

Mr. Moens is an Englishman of fortune, and, as it appears, an amateur photographer. Early in 1865 he set out, accompanied by his wife, upon an Italian tour, going first to Sicily, and making the *gira* or "round" of that island, which was a few years ago so pleasantly described by Ross Browne in his famous "Yuset." Mr. Moens had, moreover, the special design to photograph the eruption of Etna, which was then going on. His description of this is very interesting; but we must pass it over in order to give, as far as we may, some account of his subsequent experiences when a captive among the brigands on the mainland.

Crossing over to Naples early in May, he set out for a trip to the ruins of the famous temple of Paestum, which stand in a solitary grandeur, in a mountain wilderness, with no traces of the people by whom the stupendous edifices were reared. The party consisted of Mr. Moens, Mr. Aynsley, an English clergyman, and their wives. From Naples a railway runs, past the considerable town of Salerno, somewhat more than twenty miles from Paestum. It was indeed a little suspicious that the landlord of the "Hotel Vittoria" at Salerno thought it necessary to post up, in various languages, a notice to "travellers desirous of visiting the temples of Paestum that the road is now perfectly safe between Salerno and Paestum, owing to the vigilance of General Avenati, the military commander of the district, who has stationed patrols along the road at Battipaglia, Barizzo, and Paestum." After a three hours' drive they reached the temples a little before noon, a squad of soldiers accompanying them. Mr. Moens set his camera in order and photographed the ruins. Toward evening they set out on their return; not a little surprised that their military protectors were nowhere visible. The truth was, as they afterwards learned, the soldiers had been withdrawn so that negotiations could be carried on with a gang of bandits for the relief of a couple of Italian gentlemen whom they had gobbled up only a few days before on this very safe road. For these the brigands demanded a ransom of 171,000 francs, but finally compromised for 51,000.

They had almost reached Battipaglia, and supposed that they had passed the dangerous place, when a little before dusk they perceived a number of fellows creeping out of the cornfields. Some of the brigands aimed their guns, others turned the horses' heads across the road. They started up from all sorts of hiding-places, and in a few minutes thirty or more were gathered around the carriage. The travellers were politely desired to "descend." "Don't be afraid, Madame, don't be afraid," they said to Mrs. Moens. The coachman was ordered to stay where he was for a quarter of an hour, and then to drive off with the ladies, the two gentlemen being hurried off over fields and through thickets.

The bandits were wonderfully polite—the leader, whom Mr. Moens came to know quite well as Captain Manzo, always addressed them as *Signore* "Gentlemen," with a strong accent on the last syllable. "What do you want with us?" inquired the captives. *Denaro—non temete* ("The Shiners—don't be scared") was the reply. "How far are we to walk?" "A good way, a good way enough." When they came to a stream the brigands carried their captives across on their shoulders. On they went through swamps, over ditches, and across cultivated fields, marching in Indian file, until midnight. By the way they stopped at a house and bought a little bread, and a while after came upon a patch of cabbage and onions, of which they made short work, pocketing what they could not eat; wisely, as Mr. Moens found out before long.

Towards daybreak they halted on the banks of a stream and hid among the oziers. The brigands now began to inquire into the value of their prize. It was quite impossible to convince them that the Englishmen were not great lords, notwithstanding the hands of Mr. Moens were stained by his photographic chemicals. "His hands are black," said one, "and his trowsers are like what prisoners wear, and are all worn out, poor fellow!" "Wait, we'll see," replied the Captain. At length a bit of the hard sausage, called *supersato*, was offered to the prisoners, who declared that "it would not agree with their stomachs." It seemed to strike the captors as a good joke that any man should object to supersato. "They'll like it better by-and-by," said he, which proved true enough; for Mr. Moens found before long that poor food and little of it was the normal condition of brigands and their prisoners.

Besides the Englishmen, the brigands had picked up a couple of Italian gentlemen; and as soon as they got to a tolerably safe spot the Captain began "business"—that is, fixing the ransom That of one Italian was put down at 12,000 ducats, the other at 8000 (a ducat is about 85 cents). The two Englishmen were lumped together at 100,000 ducats. They declared that such a sum was out of the question; the brigands insisted that it was quite moderate for two such great lords, who were worth at least two millions apiece. Finally, they came down to 50,000, and no abatement. How to get at the cash was now the problem. The Englishmen declared that their wives had not the money, and, being strangers and ignorant of the language, could not get it in Naples. It was finally arranged that one of them—to be decided by lot—should go, and the other should stay. Mr. Moens drew the short stick, and had to remain, while Mr Aynsley was hurried off by two men, who also bore letters from the Italian prisoners to their friends, asking for the money for their ransom.

Hardly were they away when the brigands saw a company of 100 soldiers marching along the road below—a sharp skirmish took place; but the gang, all save two, managed to get off with their captives. During the night the band was again surprised by the soldiers, and there was more firing. In the excitement the Italian prisoners managed to escape. The brigands did not look out very sharply for these small Italian fry; but they took good care of their big fish, the great "English Lord." They were now far up the mountain side, and all next day Mr. Moens could see the soldiers passing and repassing in the valley below, looking like mites in the distance At first he meditated trying to escape, but quickly discovered that the attempt would be madness.

"The brigands," he says, "ran down the mountain like goats, while I had to be careful to pick my way at every step. Accustomed to the mountain from their earliest youth, they were as sure-footed as the goats, and had eyes like cats; darkness and light, daytime or night, made not the slightest difference to them. Their hearing, too, was most acute. This sense they had cultivated to such a pitch that, like the red Indians the slightest rustle of the leaves, the faintest sound, never escaped their notice. Men miles distant, working in the fields, or mowing the grass, they could distinguish with the greatest ease. They knew, generally, who they were, young and old, and to what village they belonged. When I, perhaps, could barely distinguish living beings, they could describe all their motions."

From Mr. Moen's Diary (written, we infer, mainly from memory, aided by brief jottings in a little memorandum book, which he managed to conceal) we excerpt some passages which portray the aspects of life among the brigands:—

"May 18.—I slept till eight or nine o'clock, and on awaking and looking round, I found we were just above the dry bed of a stream that in winter ran down the mountain side. We were facing the west, and at about half a mile off ran a stream like a delicate little silver serpent, twisting in and out of the bushes and green banks; on the other side of it was a bridle path. We saw several bodies of troops pass during the day, who were always watched with the greatest interest; and the merits of the different sorts of soldiers were freely discussed. I tried to get as far away from my guardians as I could, and then began to think of some plan of escaping. I propped up my straw hat on a peg, so that the men, who were all below me, might think I was sleeping; and then tried to edge off, and to be ready for a run when more soldiers came; but one who was very wary, and who turned out to be one of the four brigandesses, changed her position so as to see the place where I was.

"I was dreadfully hungry, and found in my pocket a piece of the Indian corn-bread as large as a walnut; this soon went, and I turned out all my pockets, and discovered to my joy the little cabbage I had put away on the 15th. I ate that raw, and thought it anything but disgusting. I now found two roots of garlic: one satisfied me, the flavor being rather strong (how soon I was cured of all dainty-ness! Before I was with the brigands the smell of garlic alone was nauseous, et alone the taste); the other I put into my pocket. We had some water to drink during the night, and with that I was obliged to be unsatisfied till the evening A village was near, for we heard the bells of the church chiming the hours. I fancied we were near Castellamare; but on asking one of the brigands if it were so, he replied 'Yes;' and I knew at once that it could not be for it is always the brigands' principle to deceive their captives as to where they are.

"At dusk we started again, and, as yesterday, diverged over mountains and through woods for four or five hours, till having reached an open part at the summit of a mountain covered with grass there was a halt, and we lay down to sleep. The night was very cold, wet, and foggy; in fact, we were actually in the clouds."

"19.—We woke up an hour before daybreak, stiff from cold. I could not move till I had rubbed my knees for ten minutes. We started down hill, and then along a path up another mountain. As the sun got up we grew very thirsty, for we had dared to stop only half a minute for a drink the evening before, on account of the roads being dangerous; and we had passed no streams during the night. After some time a search was made for snow, and at last in a most unlikely place some was found. It was most delicious, and as we walked on I kept eating it. The brigands lay down on the ground, and lapped up the water that had thawed and was running among the decayed leaves. I thought of fever, and preferred the snow."

They soon came upon the main body of the band, from whom they had been separated for a few days. They were in a lovely glade, surrounded by large beeches, with goats and sheep tethered near; the brigands, lying around clad in their picturesque costumes, making a picture worthy of Salvator Rosa. "But," comments Mr. Moens, "I do not believe that Salvator Rosa, or any other man, ever voluntarily paid a second visit to the brigands, however great his love of the picturesque might be; for no one would willingly endure brigand life after one experience of it." Here is a picture of brigands in gala attire:—

"The smaller band had four women with them attired like the men, with their hair cut short; at first I took them for boys; and all these displayed a greater love for jewelry than the members of Manzo's band. They were decked out to do me honor; and one of them wore no less than twenty-four gold rings, of various sizes and stones, on her hands, at the same moment; others twenty, sixteen, ten, according to their wealth. To have but one gold chain attached to a watch was considered paltry and mean. Cerino and Manzo had watches as thick as an arm suspended across the breasts of their waistcoats, with gorgeous brooches at each fastening; little bunches of 'charms' were also attached in conspicuous positions.

"Manzo's band had long jackets of stout brown cloth, the color of withered leaves, with large pockets of a circular shape on the two sides, and others on the breasts outside, and a slit on each side gave entrance to a large pocket that could hold anything in the back of the garment. I have seen a pair of trowsers, two shirts, three or four pounds of bread, a bit of dirty bacon, cheese, etc., pulled out one after another when searching for some article that was missing. The waistcoats buttoned at the side, but had gilt buttons down the centre, for show or ornament; the larger ones were stamped with dogs' heads, birds, etc. There were two large circular pockets at the lower part of the waistcoats, in which were kept spare cartridges, balls, gunpowder, knives, etc.; and in the two smaller ones, higher up, the watch on the one side and percussion-caps in the other. The garment was of dark blue cloth like the trowsers, which were cut in the ordinary way.

"When the jackets were new they had all attached to the collars, by buttons, *capuces* or hoods, which are drawn over the head at night, or when the weather is very cold, but most of them had been lost in the woods. A belt about three inches deep, divided by two partitions, to hold about fifty cartridges, completes the dress, which, when new, was very neat-looking and serviceable. Some of the cartridges were murderous missiles. Tin was soldered around the ball so as to hold the powder, which was kept in place by a plug of tow. When used the tow was taken out, and after the powder was poured down the barrel the case was reversed, and a lot of slugs being added, was rammed down, with the tow on top. These must be very destructive at close quarters; but they generally blaze at the soldiers, and *vice versa*, at such a distance that little harm is done, from the uncertain aim taken Most of them had revolvers, kept either in belts or the left-hand pocket of their jackets. They were secured by a silk cord around their necks, and fastened to a ring in the butt of the pistol. Some few had stilettoes, only used for human victims. Many had ostrich feathers, with turned-up wide-awakes, which gave their wearers a theatrical and absurd appearance. Gay silk handkerchiefs round their necks, and collars on their cotton shirts, made them look quite dandies when these were clean, which was but seldom."

The band were in unusual spirits, for besides Mr. Moens they had just captured Signor Francesco Visconti, son of a landed proprietor of Gifoni, a small village near by, and his cousin Tomasini, a lad of twelve, who turned out to be a regular imp of mischief. For these a ransom of 170,000 francs was fixed, and 109,250 actually paid by their friends soon after. So business was prospering; and moreover on this occasion they had enough to eat for about the only time during the months in which Mr. Moens was with them. For in spite of an occasional rich prize, the life of the bandits is one of constant privation, exposure, and terror. Mrs. Moens had an interview with Talarico, an ex-bandit chief who had left off business by arrangement with the Government, receiving pardon and a pension. "He was an extremly handsome man, with the smallest and most delicate hands," says Mrs. Moens. He interested himself considerably in endeavoring to effect the liberation of Mr. Moens, and even offered to accompany her, with the money, to the brigands, if Government would grant him permission. This, however, was refused. The lady asked him which he liked best, the life of a brigand, or that of an honest man?

"Oh, that of an honest man," he replied; "a brigand's life is this," turning his head rapidly over one shoulder and then over the other, indicating by this gesture constant apprehension of an enemy.

There were properly two bands of these robbers with whom Mr. Moens and Signor Visconti had to do. Of one Gaetano Manzo was captain; of the other, Giardullo di Pesto captured and shot soon after. These gangs together numbered forty-two persons, of whom seven were runaway soldiers. Another, a lad of eighteen, used to carry milk about the streets. One day a friend tried to cheat him out of three or four dollars, whereupon the milk-boy stabbed him and took to the mountains. Nearly every member of the band was known to be a murderer. In fact, Manzo, and one other, Mr. Moens thinks, were the only ones who had not been guilty of that crime. Whenever any money was received a small sum was set apart for common expenses, and the remainder divided among all the band, the captain getting only a single share. At every possible moment the whole gang would fall to gambling, and in a few days nearly all the money would find its way into the hands of four or five of the most lucky or skilful gamesters. Gambling was carried on in the most dangerous places, even when the soldiers were known to be near, and when the risk attending a quarrel among themselves might easily have been fatal to the brigands.

Mr. Moens thus describes the one feast-day which happened during his life with the brigands:—

"At last, tired of watching the band, I lay down and fell asleep. I slept for some hours, during which a poor sheep was dragged into the inclosure, killed, cut up, cooked in the pot, and eaten. I must have slept until near sunset, for when I awoke another sheep was being brought forward, and I watched the process of killing and cutting up the poor beast. The sheep was taken in hand by two men, Generoso and Antonio generally acting as the butchers of the band One doubled the fore legs of the sheep across the head; the other held the head back, inserting a knife into the throat, and cutting the windpipe and jugular vein. It was then thrown down and left to expire. When dead, a slit was made in one of the hind legs near the feet, and an iron ramrod taken and passed down the leg to the body of the animal; it was then withdrawn, and the mouth of one of the men placed in the slit in the leg, and the animal was inflated as much as possible, and then skinned. When the skin was separated from the legs and sides the carcass was taken and suspended on a peg on a tree through the tendon of a hind leg; the skin was then drawn off the back (sometimes the head was skinned but this rarely) The skin was now spread out on the ground to receive the meat etc., when cut off the body; the inside was taken out, the entrails being drawn out carefully and cleaned; these were wound round the inside fat by two or three who were fond of this luxury—Scinonio, and Andrea the executioner, generally performing this operation. These delicacies, as they were considered, being made about four inches long and about one inch in diameter, are fried in fat or roasted on spits. It was some time before I could bring myself to eat these, but curiosity first, and hunger afterwards, often caused me to eat my share, for I soon learned it was unwise to refuse anything.

"While these two men were preparing the inside, the other two were cutting up the carcase The breast was then cut in half with the axe, and then the bones were laid on a stump and cut through, so that it all could be cut in small pieces. One man would hold the meat, while another would take hold of a piece with his left hand, and cut with his right. As it was cut up the pieces would be put into a large colored handkerchief, which was spread out on the ground; the liver and lungs were cut up in the same way; the fat was then put in the *caldaja*, and, when this was melted, the kidneys and heart (if the latter had not been appropriated by some one) were put in, cooked, and eaten, every one helping himself by dipping his fingers in the pot. The pieces of liver were considered the prizes. After the rest of the sheep was then put in the pot at once, and after a short time the pot was taken off the fire and jerked, so as to bring the under pieces to the top."

A few notes, taken almost at random, will give an idea of the ordinary way of life of the brigands and the captives:—

"No fire was made to-day on account of the proximity of the soldiers, who disturbed the band last night. Bread in small quantities was divided among us, but there was no water." * * "some of the band arrived with two sheep. I rejoiced to see them, for we had not had any meat for five or six days. The sheep were soon killed, skinned, and in the great camp-kettle; but Visconti and I were horrified at finding we had to eat the meat without bread. I had secured a heart, which I roasted on a stick, and divided with Visconti, as I always did with anything that I could secure apart from the general division On searching in my pocket I found a little piece of bread, which I had put away and forgotten This I ate as dessert, to take away the taste of the meat We were told not to eat all, but to reserve some for the evening. An hour before sunset everything was packed away, and we were informed that a long march was before us. I was very cold, and a biting wind was blowing, so that I was rather rejoiced than otherwise, for I dreaded sleeping in the open air in these damp cold nights. I always dreaded, too, waking up in the morning, on account of the piercing cold. It was a long up-hill walk through the forest It was very dark, and I had the greatest difficulty in following. I found the best plan was to grasp with my left hand the shoulder or muzzle of the gun of the man before me. As we approached the summit of the mountain the force of the wind and the cold increased. Several of those in front went on, while we were halted, and told to lie down, as the tops of the mountains are always considered dangerous, for the soldiers are often stationed there." * *

"In the middle of the day there was one of the usual alarms, which proved to be caused by four or five more of the band who had come to join us. With them was one of the women She had been shot right through by the accidental discharge of one of their guns. The ball had broken the bone in two, and the arm was suspended and wrapped up in numerous pocket-handkerchiefs No food was given to us all day, but to my joy, I found in my pocket a morsel of bread that I had forgotten. I shared it with Don Francesco and then turned out my pockets, and, picking out the dirt ate the crumbs which I found there. We heard from the newly arrived brigands that the troops were all around us. Great caution was observed. In the evening two or three ascended the mountains to search for snow, and in about an hour returned with a great mass carried on a stick. We ate a quantity of this to assuage our thirst, not having any water for four-and-twenty hours. I found this want of water very trying at first, but soon had not only to get accustomed to it, but very often to fare still worse

"We had to go two days without anything to eat, so a foray was made into the country near, and three sheep, alive, were brought back. When they were being cut up I was much disgusted at seeing Generoso and Antonio, who generally acted as butchers, tearing mouthfuls of raw meat with their teeth from the carcass just like wolves. I asked them why they did not wait for it to be cooked, and they said, 'Why should we, when we are dying of hunger?'"

Apart from privations, the brigands were in continual alarm that the soldiers might pounce upon them at any moment. At one time the captain went off on a scouting party, and was gone three days; during the interval those who remained with the prisoners had not a morsel of food. When the brigands returned it was clear that something had gone wrong:—

"They were in a dreadful state, having been waking the last three days and nights incessantly, without having had anything to eat, and they were of course grievously disappointed at our having no food for them, and they vented their feelings accordingly by abusing and threatening me. Their eyes were red and glistening from the feverish state in which they were from over-fatigue and want of food; their clothing, too, was very much torn, and covered with dirt and dust, and the majority of them were very foot-sore For a long time I was afraid to ask them any questions, going on the principle of 'least said soonest mended,' especially as the question of cutting off my ears, etc., was again discussed. At last I learned that there were 4000 soldiers concentrated around Gifoni, and posts on all the mountains, so that the brigands were unable to remain near the town; and besides this, the peasants would not provide any bread."

This talk about "cutting off ears, etc." refers to an unpleasant habit that some of the brigands had of threatening to send the ears or nose of the captive to his friends, by way of spurring up their zeal in forwarding the ransom. Once they were apparently so nearly on the point of doing this that Mr. Moens made up his mind to cut off the top of an ear himself, in the hope of saving the remainder. He reasoned that a piece would probably answer the brigands' purpose as well as the whole; and if only the top was gone he could hide the mutilation by his hair. Once it was suggested to send his beard, "with a piece of the chin attached," for the same purpose. They had, moreover, when out of humor, a very disagreeable habit of discussing before him the best places to strike in order to kill a man, and of thrusting their long knives between his body and arms. He met all their threats very coolly, telling them that they might kill him as soon as they pleased. His coolness and pluck clearly won their admiration; and most likely their threats were never quite seriously meant, although it was clear that they would never have allowed him to be rescued alive. Whenever there was a skirmish—and there were several—some of the gang were always placed so as to be able to shoot the prisoner. For the rest, their treatment was not especially brutal. He fared in general about as well as the gang themselves, though that was hardly enough. In fact, they appeared to look upon their captives as lawful prisoners of war, to be duly "exchanged" for money. They would undoubtedly have killed them rather than allow them to escape or be rescued. It was every way for their interest to keep them alive; and when the sum agreed upon was received they showed no disposition to keep them longer.

Manzo kept very good discipline among his followers, and was in no way scrupulous as to the methods of enforcing it. Once Guange, one of the band, got into a noisy quarrel with a "companion." The captain ordered him to be quiet; and as the command was not at once obeyed he rushed upon him, knocked him down, and kept hitting him and rubbing his face on the stones until it was bruised to a jelly. It was not very easy to be merry under such circumstances; but once, when luck had given them a sheep, and they dared to make a fire to roast it, the gang made a very fair attempt at jollity, roaring out songs, and requesting one from their prisoner. They were greatly surprised to learn that singing was not one of his accomplishments. In Italy every man is presupposed to be able to sing as certainly as to talk.

So week after week passed away, Mrs. Moens all the while making strenuous exertions to raise and send the money for the ransom of her husband. There was no difficulty in getting the money. One gentleman, the Rajah Bylenath, of India, offered a draft for £10,000; another deposited in bank at Naples £8500, the amount demanded, to the credit of Mr. Moens. The difficulty was in getting the money to the brigands, for it is a grave crime for any one to hold any communication with them. Finally, by threats the brigands compelled Signor Visconti, a gentleman of Gifoni, a little town near the mountains, whose son had been their prisoner, to act as their agent; and he received verbal permission from the authorities to do so. Then it was not thought safe to send the sum at once, for fear that the brigands would pocket it and demand more. They often threatened to raise the price. One time a report became current among them that the Italian Government would pay the ransom; whereupon the captain sent to that he would not take less than a million francs. Again news came that Lord Palmerston had sent a despatch relating to the affair; the brigands at once jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Moens must be a relative of the British Premier, and the value of their prize rose greatly in their estimation. On the other hand, it was an object with him to convince them that he was merely a poor photographer, in order to induce them to lower the sum. They compelled him, at sundry times, to write most plaintive letters to his wife, complaining of his hard fate, and imploring her to send on his ransom. Manzo dictated these, and would not allow him to add a word in English. Manzo himself wrote to Visconti:—

"I can do nothing more, because my band require absolutely 50,000 ducats, otherwise they wish to take his life Therefore then, with many tears of my mother, and many prayers of my mother and Fortunato Tenesco, they had compassion, they cried so much that they wanted to take him with them I interceded with my band, because they wished to take his life, thereupon they said they would have 50 000 ducats, with what I have already received, without deducting a centime—30 000 ducats, otherwise we shall take his life."

At length they agreed to take 30,000 ducats (something more than $25,000) in all. The last payment was made on the 20th of August, three months and five days after the capture, Manzo giving a receipt for it in due form.

It was not a very easy thing to get the prisoner to a place of safety; but Manzo had promised that he would do all he could to keep him from danger; and, says Mr. Moens, "I do believe that he thought himself bound by honor, as a brigand chief, to deliver the *Inglese* safe to his friends." The money was fairly divided among the gang. There had been originally thirty of them; but two had been shot by the troops the day after the capture, another had fallen over a precipice and broken his neck, five had been captured, one had surrendered, another had been shot while foraging, and three had quarrelled with the others, and were excluded from any share of the money; so that there were but seventeen left.

Captors and captive parted with all due formalities. Manzo took off his hat, and putting some napoleons in it, went round making a collection, so that, as he phrased it, Mr. Moens might "go to Naples like a gentleman." The band, most of whom were "cleaned out" by gambling, were not very liberal; whereupon the captain took some money from the common bag, and made up the sum to seventeen and a half napoleons (about $70). Mr. Moens asked him for a heavy gold chain which he wore; Manzo was just taking it off to give it to him when somebody called him away, and it was not received. Generosa gave him a ring as a keepsake; and, after some hesitation, exchanged for a pen knife his own great knife, with which he had killed two men. Pasquale, who had been the most ferocious of the gang, and who was always hinting about cutting off ears, walked up and gave a couple of napoleons, "which," says Mr. Moens, "I accepted with thanks." Manzo's mother brought a small loaf of white bread and a little omelette. Then came the final parting. Manzo asked what Mr. Moens would say to the Prefect when questioned about the band. Mr. Moens replied that he should say that this band of about 30 had been a match for an army of 10,000 men. The brigand captain was highly delighted, rubbed his hands with glee, and gave him two more rings; Generoso added another, making five in all. Manzo said he was quite satisfied with the amount which had been paid him; and Mr. Moens advised him in future to confine his attention to his own countrymen, since when a foreigner was taken it got into all the newspapers, and the Government was obliged to send so many soldiers that the brigands had very little chance of escaping. The brigands proffered to kiss him, after the Italian method, but this Mr. Moens declined. "I, however," he says, "shook hands all around with them, they parting with me in the most friendly manner. The brigands wishing me a pleasant journey, waving their hands to me while in sight." He had been a captive with them 102 days, during all of which time he had never entered a house.

When Mr. Moens at length made his entrance into Gifoni, his appearance was not very attractive. "My trowsers," he says, "were all in tatters, and hanging in ribbons at my feet. My coat was covered with the fat and grease of the meat which I had to carry in the pocket; and all the lining of the skirts was torn to shreds. My wide-awake was dirty and torn. My shirt I had worn day and night since the 19th of June, more than two months; my boots were all broken, and many of the seams unstitched. It is almost unnecessary to describe the state of my body. I was covered with sores from the effect of the vermin, through the brigands having steadily refused to allow me to remove my clothing for washing purposes, and never allowing me to stop at a stream, for fear of the troops coming upon us before I could rearrange my dress."

The subject of Brigandage in Italy, practically presented in the lively work of Mr. Moens, is a very curious one. He was captured by a railroad—one of the few in Italy, and therefore in the midst of a dense population. For almost a third of a year he was carried around from place to place among the mountains, never going more than forty or fifty miles from the great city of Naples. It is much as though one had been seized by a band of robbers within a couple of hours from New York, carried off to the Highlands, and kept there for three months and more, and only released upon the payment of $20,000 or $30,000. Nor was this a single case of seizure by this band. During that year fully a score of persons were in like manner taken by the same combined gang, for whom ransoms amounting in all to half a million dollars were demanded; and more than $100,000 was actually paid. The richest prize, in their estimation, was that of "Signor Wenner, son of Albert Wenner, calico printer of Salerno," captured by Manzo's band a month after the release of Mr. Moens. For him more than $200,000 was demanded, and an instalment of $25,000 paid; but at the latest accounts he was still held, the brigands demanding the whole amount. These are only the great catches; besides them were many of smaller amounts. All this it must be borne in mind, belongs only to a single province. As far as we can ascertain, a similar state of things exists in a considerable part of the dominions of Victor Emanuel. The consequence is, as stated by Mr. Moens, that the "proprietors," or indeed any person supposed to be wealthy, "dare not show their faces out of their houses, for they are carried off from the very villages, should they venture to go a step from their own doors." He found it so at Palermo, where "no one dare venture beyond the gates of the city for fear of the brigands."

The business of brigandage is carried on by the aid and information, and greatly to the profit of the peasantry, who seem to be one and all in league with the brigands. They furnish them with food and other necessaries, for which they charge extravagant prices. Mr. Moens was allowed to inspect the accounts of Captain Manzo, and he affirms that five-sixths of the money received in the way of ransome went to the peasants. For a loaf of bread, weighing 3½ pounds, costing in the towns from threepence to sixpence, the brigands paid a ducat—three shillings and fourpence—and in like proportion for everything. The peasants act the part of "fences," and, like other fences, get nearly all the gains of the actual perpetrators of a robbery. This profitable business is indeed a risky one; for Mr. Moens was informed that, during the time he was with the brigands, more than one thousand five hundred peasants were arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of complicity with the brigands in only two provinces, and he was in fear after his release that some of the relatives of these persons would assassinate him in revenge: for it seems that it was in consequence of the notoriety given to his seizure that the Government was stirred up to unwonted vigor.

Complicity with the brigands is, however, by no means confined to the peasants, for among those arrested on this charge we find three priests, a baron, two syndics, a doctor, and a score entitled to style themselves "Don" and "Signor." What hope is there for a people among whom brigandage and begging are the most notable institutions?

The measures deliberately recommended by Mr. Moens and others for the suppression of brigandage, may be studied with benefit by those Europeans whose delicate sensibilities were shocked by some of the stringent orders respecting "bridge-burners" and "guerillas" put forth by us during the late Rebellion. Thus, he would "levy the sum paid as a ransom for any captive upon the district haunted by the band." And, "in addition to this, a court-martial held on the spot on any one found with more bread upon his person than a specified amount—say sufficient for his mid-day meal; and if, after a speedy trial, any one thus proved to have any dealings whatsoever with the brigands were hanged, excepting, always, any persons who may be rescuing one of their family from the brigands' hands, it would cause a great state of fear among the peasants." And "when any of the inhabitants of the villages and the surrounding country were absent at night, they should be made to account for being abroad. This would speedily prevent all carrying of food during the night. In fact, a Curfew Act, such as that which existed not so very long ago in Ireland, would soon produce the desired effect."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT.

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

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The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

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ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

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THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

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HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,

Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements

At Wholesale Prices.

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Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

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HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA
"CALEDONIA," "CASPIA,"
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Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATE OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs
Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" or Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on terms to be agreed.
JOHN H. HAMMITT
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY.

Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.

A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FARE..... SEVEN CENTS

EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the east and west roads, NINE CENTS. 7 24 1m

NEW ROUTE.

Frankford and Philadelphia Railway,

VIA SECOND AND THIRD STREETS RAILWAY,

NOW OPEN THROUGH TO

FRANKFORD,
HARROWGATE,
CEDAR HILL CEMETERY

Cars running regularly on short time. (7 30 mwf8t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON D. C., August 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H Tompkins, Q. M. U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About 30 000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank.
" 50,000 feet 2½ " " "
" 110 000 feet 3 " " "
" 7 000 feet 3½ " " "
" 50 000 feet 4 " " "
" 10 000 feet 5 " " "
" 15,000 feet 1½ " Ash Plank.
" 60 000 feet 4 " " "
" 20 000 feet 5 " " "
" 10,000 feet 2 " Hickory Plank.
" 5 000 feet 3 " " "
" 8 000 feet 4 " " "
" 20 000 feet 4 " Pop'ar Boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 3 16t Depot of Washington.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, at the Government Warehouse, corner of FIRST Street and the LEVEE, Louisville, Kentucky, a large lot of CLOTHING CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, consisting in part of:—

845 Great Coats, 3340 Canteens,
825 Great Coat Straps, 874 Camp Kettles,
83 prs Inty Trowsers, 902 Mess Pans,
84 prs Mil " 5420 Shelter Tents,
27 Flannel Shirts, 109 Bell Tents,
31 prs Drawers, 715 Common Tents,
668 Woollen Blankets, 1106 Wall Tents,
20 Rubber " 577 " " flies,
178 Rub'r Tent Ponchos, 11 Sibley Tents,
3116 Knapsacks, 561 Hospital Tents,
2378 Haversacks, 267 " " flies.

Terms—Cash in United States Currency.

Property to be removed on day of sale, at risk of purchaser.

By order of Colonel R. C. Rutherford, Depot Quartermaster. J H BELCHER,
8 3 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from.....$22 00 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do..... 50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do..... 75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS 27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING..... 15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do..... 30 00 to 80
LADIES' SADDLE, do..... 12 00 to 150
GENTS do do..... 8 00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases Trunks and Valises.

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
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SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and

THE MALCONTENT BOHEMIAN VIL. LAGER.

If laws should be for every decree,
And mark crime in others, sure worse than me,
Why, dangle your King of North Germany
Upon this dark tree.

There's many a widow in Germany
Who wouldn't more bitterly weep to see
That monarch and all his company
Upon this tall tree.

Let Bismark atop in the wind swing free,
And rattle his bones over Germany,
And that will make death very sweet to me
Upon this foul tree.

Place me not Sadowa's field to see—
A sad hour that to my land and me!
Let it not be my latest memory
Upon this black tree.

Comrade, bear this to one dear to me,
And tell her not sorry but proud to be,
That for right, and his Kaiser, and home died he
Upon that sad tree.

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

Their Character—Mining—A Settlement Described—The Women.

"An Australian settler" writes in the London *Argosy* a pleasant account of the habits and character of the Chinese in Australia. He says:—

CHINESE MINERS.

John Chinaman now follows a "rush," marks out a "claim," and goes down two or three hundred feet with a zeal and intrepidity that would have astonished him in the early days of his experience at the mines. Nor is he at all behind in wet-sinking, slabbing, and timbering his shaft. Both he does with a neatness and skill equal to the European miner. That he is fit for difficult alluvial operations is shown by his taking up large tracts of abandoned grounds on old diggings, and working them with highly satisfactory results. He has also opened new fields, whose wealth might have remained undiscovered for years to come but for his careful exploration for "surface ground," a pursuit which, in a quiet and likely looking country, presents to him unusual attractions.

It was in this way the important mines of Ararat were developed. The Chinese were in force at Armstrongs, and also at Cathcart (diggings which had been worked years previously). Some of them spread around the mount and up to the "Gap," others crossed the range, and the great western goldfield of Victoria was the splendid result of their perseverance, rewarding the pioneers by some of the richest claims. Besides the Canton Lead at Ararat, the Stony Creek, Barrandong, Burnt Creek New Lead, Chinaman's Flat, and a number of minor fields were severally discovered by Chinese prospectors.

AS TEAMSTERS AND TRADERS.

A good number are believed to have realized an independence and retired to the Flowery Land; but of late the successful have shown a preference for colonial enterprise. In this spirit of progress, a taste for "coaching" pursuits has recently manifested itself among the community, and the Mongolian Jehu may be seen handling the ribbons with the skill and *sang froid* of his predecessor, the Canadian, or Blue Nose, who boasted his four-in hand through the immense forests and along the up country lines of route inaccessible by rail. Some have valuable horse teams, transporting goods from the metropolis to the diggings, or conveying their less fortunate brethren across country to some seductive locality. Others again are to be seen in stores stocked with all kinds of Oriental and colonial merchandise, or perhaps superintending some thirty or forty of their countrymen in a mining venture on the deep leads of Ballarat, or cutting through the old flats and gullies of Mount Alexander, the alluvium of which, to a considerable depth, they put through steam and horse machinery. Most of the up-country traders are supplied by Chinese merchants in town, many of whom are also ship-owners, and import large stocks from the Eastern markets. One of the largest of these is the firm of "Kong Meng & Co.," whose house has been established about eleven years. Little Bourke street is the principal quarter of the Chinese in Melbourne. Here also is situated the "Chinese Exchange," which was established chiefly for the commercial intercourse of the traders of the Sam Yup district, near Canton, who number between four and five hundred. Some again display their skill in local manufactures and in the construction of numerous fancy articles. A large proportion have devoted attention both to agriculture and gardening; and in the latter pursuit their skilful culture, patience, and close economy have given them a monopoly of the market—the greater part of the numerous mining townships being almost exclusively supplied by "Chinese vegetable merchants."

THE INTERPRETERS.

The interpreter is a person of considerable importance on the gold fields. Handsomely remunerated, and holding a recognized official position, the stylishly attired, Anglicized Mongol directs his angrieved countryman with phlegmatic order and complacency. Possessed of the litigant's confidence, he is enabled to introduce a client to his lawyer (with whom it often happens that an *entente cordiale* is established), and John Chinaman may be seen with his "boss" ahead, figuring at court, and supported by an array of tail testimony, prosecuting his claim with the assurance of a man conscious of the justice of his cause. He gravely takes his oath by blowing out a candle, smashing a plate, or cutting off a cock's head, whichever process is the most binding on his conscience. The interpreter, however, has virtually the disposition of the case in his own hands, and sometimes sacrifices his employer's interests to his own, perverting and altering the true purport of the evidence to the court, so that John retires vanquished and crestfallen, wondering at the injustice of the British law, and disgusted with the stupidity of the English barbarian.

NUMBERS.

The numerical strength of the Chinese in Victoria may be stated at one-fourth of the total mining population. Their immigration into the colony commenced in 1856, and by the following year about two thousand had settled there. This number, during the next three years, increased to thirty thousand; in 1858 their numbers throughout the year averaged thirty-five thousand; in 1859, forty-two thousand; and in 1860 they again fell to thirty-five thousand; but the several attractions of Lambing Flat and Burrandong, in New South Wales, drew away ten or eleven thousand during this and the following years, leaving the population throughout the past three years, in round numbers, at twenty-four thousand.

PHYSICAL CAPACITY.

The physical capacity of the Chinese in general corresponds with their inferior stature, though upon the gold-fields a number of sinewy, broad-shouldered individuals are to be met with who appear to be equal to any amount of fatigue. With a stout bamboo pole slung across the shoulder, and occasionally shifted with a kind of "hitch" round the back of the neck, they will sustain the whole burden of their mining implements and camp appendages. Cradle, buckets, shovels, ropes, and tent baggage, on the one side, will be balanced by a puddling tub or heavy windlass barrel on the other (in aggregate weight of perhaps two hundred pounds); and they may be seen travelling in single file, at their uniform sling trot, upon a journey of some seventy or eighty miles, from one mining locality to another. At the time of the Armstrongs "rush," I passed a string of over two hundred of these people, extending in a line for about a third of a mile. Each carried a heavily weighted bamboo, and laughed and joked as he trotted barefooted along the slushy road.

A CHINESE SETTLEMENT.

The Burnt Creek settlement, in the Maryborough division is, perhaps, one of the most prominent "townships" up country, and during their celebration of the Feast of the New Year, which is observed with great ceremony and display, this place presents a novel appearance to the European, and attracts many visitors.

Where Familiar Quotations Come From.

"There is death in the pot," is from the Bible, 2 Kings, iv, 40. "Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they are not divided," is spoken of Saul and Jonathan, 2 Samuel, i, 23. "A man after his eye," Deuteronomy xix, 21. "A still, small voice," 1 Kings, xix, 12. "Escaped with the skin of my teeth," Job xix, 20. "That mine adversary had written a book," Job xxi, 35. "Spreading himself like a green bay tree," Psalm xxxvi, 35. "Hanged our harps upon the willow," Psalm cxxxvii, 2. "Riches certainly make (not *take*, as it is often quoted) themselves wings," Proverbs xxiii, 5. "Heap coals of fire upon his head," ibid., xxv, 22. "No new thing under the sun," Ecclesiastes i, 9. "Of making many books there is no end," ibid., xii, 12.

"Peace, peace, when there is no peace" (made famous by Patrick Henry), Jeremiah viii, 11. "My name is Legion," Mark v, 9. "To kick against the pricks," Acts ix, 2. "Make a virtue of necessity," Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*. "All is not gold that glitters," *Merchant of Venice*. "Screw your courage to the sticking place" (not *point*), *Macbeth*. Make assurance double sure," Ibid. "Hang out your banners upon the outward walls," Ibid. "Keep the word of promise to our (not *the*) ear, but break it to our hope," Ibid. "It's an ill wind turns no good," usually quoted, "It's an ill wind blows no one any good," Thomas Tasser. "Christmas comes but once a year," Ibid. "Look before you ere you leap," Hudibras, commonly quoted, "Look before you leap." "Out of mind as soon as out of sight," usually quoted, "Out of sight, out of mind," Lord Brooke.

"What, though the field be lost, all is not lost," Milton. "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen," Ibid. "Necessity, the tyrant's plea," Ibid. "Peace hath her victories," Ibid. "Though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us," Roger L'Estrange, 1704. "All cry and no wool," (not *little wool*), Hudibras. "Count their chickens ere (not *before*) they are hatched." Ibid. "Through thick and thin," Dryden. "When Greeks join Greeks, then comes the tug of war," usually quoted, "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war," Nathaniel Lee, 1692. "Of two evils I have chosen the least," Prior. "Richard is himself again," Colley Cibber. "Classic ground," Addison. "A good hater," Johnson. "My name is Norval," John Home, 1808. "Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no fibs," Goldsmith. "Not much the worse for wear," (not *none the worse*), Cowper. "What will Mrs. Grundy say," Thomas Morton. "No pent-up Utica contracts our power," Jonathan Sewell.

"Hath given hostage to fortune," Bacon. "His (God's) image cut in ebony," Thomas Fuller. "Wise and masterly inactivity," Mackintosh, in 1791, though generally attributed to John Randolph. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens (not *countrymen*), resolutions presented to the House of Representatives, December, 1790, prepared by General Henry Lee. "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," Charles C. Pinckney. "The almighty dollar," Washington Irving. "As good as a play," King Charles, when in Parliament attending the discussion of Lord Ross' Divorce bill. "Selling a bargain," is in *Love's Labor Lost*. "Fast and loose," "Go snacks," Pope's prologue to "Satires." "In the wrong box," Fox's "Martyrs." "To lam," in the sense of to beat, *King and No King*, by Beaumont and Fletcher. The hackneyed newspaper Latin quotation, "*Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in his*," is not found in any classic or Latin author. The nearest approach to it was "*Omnia mutantur*," etc., and this is found in Barbonius, a German writer of the Middle Ages. "Smelling of the lamp," is to be found in Plutarch, and is there attributed to Pythias. "A little bird told me," comes from Ecclesiastes x, 20:—"For a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter."

"Be that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."

These lines, generally attributed to Hudibras, are really much older. They may be found in a book published in 1656. The same idea is, however, expressed in a couplet published in 1542, while one of the few fragments of Menander, the Greek writer, that have been preserved embodies the same idea in a single line. The couplet of Hudibras is:—

"For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain."

"Hell is paved with good intentions," though found in Johnson and Herbert, was obviously in that day a proverbial expression. Walter Scott ascribes it to some "stern old divine."

"There is a good time coming," is an expression used by Sir Walter Scott in "Rob Roy," and has doubtless for a long time been a familiar saying in Scotland.

—It is stated in a Calais letter that a demand in Normandy and other parts of the northwest of France for oxen, cows, calves, and sheep for England is greater than that market can satisfy, and that purchases are now made in the south of France. At Calais, in one day, six hundred oxen from the south were embarked for England; and on another day three hundred and eight were sent off. Considerable numbers of other animals were likewise despatched.

—There appears to be good reason for supposing that an abundant supply of petroleum exists in the locks of England. It is stated that the surface "indications" of various parts of Shropshire lead to this inference. Experimental borings are already in progress. The oil pit which has been sunk at Leeswood Green, in Flintshire, continues in active operation, and is increasing in produce.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Trustee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest on bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 29th day of November, A. D. 1859 and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1866, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 97, 108, 109 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SON, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways rails bridges, fences, privileges rights and area property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with or on the line or said section of three and one quarter miles of road. And all the tolls income issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots erections between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands railways rails bridges, culverts, trestle works, toll houses, coal houses, wharves, fences rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations depots, depot grounds, works masonry, and other superstructure real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the said bonds or coupons the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street
M. THOMAS & SON, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street
Philadelphia.

6 11 m3m

NOTICE.

I, E. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000 which mortgage is dated the 12th day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 4th day of February A. D. 1861 in mortgage book B page 115 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre on the 26th day of February A. D. 1861 in mortgage book A page 46 etc. do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will in pursuance of the writ on request to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises viz.:

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all the rights of the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs spikes iron timber, bridges, fences together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street
Philadelphia.

6 11 m3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—SEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers Water Tanks Propellers, etc etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having several patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks falls, etc etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

8 2 1y

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA
MERRICK & SONS
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land River and Marine Service
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds of either Iron or Brass
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. B'leux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Kemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Ashcroft & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20 3

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 6 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest on bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859 and recorded in the office for recording deeds etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A pages 34 4-5 6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds etc. in and for the county of Centre, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1859 in Mortgage book A page 17 etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated the whole of the said mortgaged premises viz.:

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale of premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street
M. THOMAS & SON, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street

5 21 m15m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip representing 780,000 acres of Public Land for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG July 11, 1866. 7 11 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have filed in this office the accounts of their administration of the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardianships and Trusts mentioned whose names are undermentioned, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
June 29. Daniel Smith, Administrator d. b. n. of JACOB, otherwise JAMES K. POLK, deceased.
" 29. Peter D. Myers, administrator of MARY ANN RICHON, deceased.
" 29. A. H. Washman an Executor of GEORGE FORD executors of WILLIAM FORD deceased.
" 29. Ann Thompson Administratrix of WILLIAM THOMPSON deceased.
" 29. Agnes G. Wills, Executrix of THOMAS MILLS, deceased.
July 2. William B. Wright and Jonathan J. Morrison, Executors of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.
" 2. George W. Conover, Administrator of WILLIAM B. CONOVER deceased.
" 3. Mary Sagle, Administratrix, d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN GOODRICH, deceased.
" 3. Ann Graham and John Bryden, Executors of JANE G. GRAHAM, deceased.
" 5. Henry M. Dechert, Administrator of JACOB RIEP, deceased.
" 5. Sarah Roberts, Administratrix of EDWARD ROBERTS deceased.
" 7. William B. Robbins, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN LEONARD deceased.
" 12. William H. Seeley and Lemuel M. Justice, Administrators of JOSEPH JUSTICE, deceased.
" 13. Frederick Blakis on and Henry M. Dechert, Executors of THOMAS TAYLOR deceased.
" 14. Martha Notman and Joseph A. Clay, Executors of JOHN NOTMAN deceased.
" 18. Elizabeth Snyder, Executrix of DANIEL SNYDER, deceased.
" 20. Mark Devlin and Catharine McAfee Executors of THOMAS MCAFEE deceased.
" 21. Charles Harbert Executor of ISAAC HARBERT, deceased.
" 23. John Espy, Jr. and Philip S. Espy, Executors of JOHN E. RAY deceased.
" 24. Archer W. Lowes Executor of ELLEN LOWES, deceased.
" 24. Pennsylvania Company, for Insurance on Lives, etc., Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER BOWMAN, deceased.
" 26. Robert Martin, Executor of EDITH PAYNTER, deceased.
" 26. Joseph Eneu, Executor of Rev. CAJETAN MORANI deceased.
" 26. George Truman and Edward Hopper, Executors of SARAH PEARSON, deceased.

7 27 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to

CAROLINE SWIFT,
P. S. JACOBY,
Executors.
PHILADELPHIA June 1 1866 7 6 6t*

DR. SEELYE'S
LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.
Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.
COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.
DR. SEELYE'S
BRONCHIAL SYRUP!
An unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, an Croup.
DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO. Proprietors,
Freeport Illinois.
AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
FRENCH RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16 18 and 20 South WATER Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
7 9 m w s w 6 m

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95 000 00
129,000	" 6 " '81	128 190 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20 000	Penna Vania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23 750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,585 00
5 000	10 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40 000 00
30 000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
176,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170 003 00
$1,036,850	Par Market value	$996,563 00
	Real Estate	36, 0 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	49,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other companies $1133 Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks 855 956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John B. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George G. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all occupations at exceedingly low rates.

Policies effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $5,000 at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time risks for 1, 2, 3 5 7 or 10 days or 1 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents per $100, insuring in the sum of $5,000, or paying $50 per week in case of injury to be had at the Office, Office No. 133, SOUTH FOURTH Street, Philadelphia or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1866
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 043 18
Premiums	1,162 808 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866.
$21 267 63.	$910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN IN CASH, $200,000.

This Company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only its capital, which is good surplus is safely invested.

7 0 9

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000

Distributed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium

The Company has been in active operation for more than FIFTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John F. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
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Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norr's

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over fifty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street
INCORPORATED 1865. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 15 year Premiums Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies Children's Endowments

This Company while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of its Life business among its Policy holders.

Money is received at interest, subject to draft on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator Assignee or Guardian and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

|

EUROPE.

The Last Scenes of the War—Details of the Great Reform Riot in London—Bold Demands for Universal Suffrage—Letter from John Bright—Initial Peace Movements, Etc. Etc.

The foreign files up to the 25th ult., received to day, bring confirmation of the armistice reports given by the Atlantic Cable, and some details of recent operations of the Prussian forces. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* describes

THE OCCUPATION OF THE SMALLER GERMAN STATES.

Excepting the Odenwald hills, all Darmstadt, inclusive of the capital, is now occupied by the Prussians. The Grand Duke and Herr von Dalwigk, his Prussophobe Minister, have fled to Munich. Prince Charles of Hesse, and his consort, a Prussian Princess, together with Princess Alice, the wife of Prince Ludwig, their son, are reported to be staying at Darmstadt.

The Duchy of Nassau also has been entirely overrun since my last, an event leading to the immediate decampment of the petty tyrant so long its sovereign. Before absconding, Duke Adolph—the most hated, perhaps, among the German potentates, whose every act has been denounced by his parliament, and whose very existence on the sovereign list would have long been impossible had he not reigned under the shadow of the Austrian bayonets at Frankfort and Mayence—before absconding, this model ruler had the impudence to issue a proclamation to the Nassauers, in which he charged them to remain "as true to him as they had always been." To this modest request was added the consoling assurance that, as they were his Landeskinder, he would care and toil for their interests whether in their midst or not. Landeskinder, indeed! In one sense le Roi d'Yvetot, too, was the father of his people.

The conquest of Nassau was not complete until the fortress protecting the territory of this mighty realm was reduced. Maxburg, which is the name of this redoubtable stronghold, is situate near Coblentz, on the Nassau side of the Rhine. It consists of one tower, rather the worse for wear, and in its romantic position, on a vine-clad hill, may be occasionally mistaken for a positive ruin and regular mediæval "lion" by the benighted foreigner. In its rickety chambers an old half-pay captain has long resided in luxurious ease, and the fact of his boasting the title of "Commander of the Fortress" has been ever regarded as the most conclusive proof to be adduced that the fortress really exists.

THE PRUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION.

Prussian reinforcements have been sent to Bohemia to make up for the troops detached to watch Olmutz and Koniggratz. While the people believe in a speedy restoration of peace, the Government are preparing against the contingency of a prolonged war. The conscription of sixty thousand men is scarcely over, and the embodiment of the second ban of the landwehr, consisting of one hundred and twenty thousand men not yet concluded, when a new enlistment is reported to be contemplated for the beginning of August.

THE ARMISTICE.

The London *Times* of July 24 says:—

"The five days' armistice between Prussia and Austria has been accepted, and the two powers consent to take into consideration the preliminaries of peace, the main point of which—the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation—is already admitted by Austria. Peace may therefore be looked upon as virtually concluded. We need hardly dwell upon the unutterable relief with which these glad tidings will be received throughout the world. The terms now agreed upon do not, in all probability, materially differ from those that might have been accepted after a three days' battle before the ramparts of Floridsorf. Humanity is, therefore, the gainer by all the blood that would have been spilt in such a wanton slaughter."

THE GREAT RIOT IN LONDON.

The Attempt of the Government to Prevent a Public Meeting in Hyde Park—Battle Between the Police and the People—The Latter Victorious, Etc.

From the London Times, July 25.

When it became known that the police had received instructions to prevent the Parliamentary Reform meeting being held in Hyde Park, a written notice was forwarded by the "Demonstration Committee" to the various sub-committees, to the effect that the members were to march in procession to the Park, and if prevented from entering it were then to form four deep and proceed by way of Grosvenor place, Victoria street, and past the Houses of Parliament to Trafalgar Square. The notice also alluded to the circumstance of the police acting under the orders of a Tory Government, and concluded by exhorting those to whom it was addressed to show by their peaceable and orderly conduct that they were determined to have manhood suffrage and the ballot. In accordance with previous arrangements processions were formed shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the different metropolitan districts included within the operations of the Reform League.

Meanwhile, vast crowds had collected in the neighborhood of Hyde Park. A force of foot and mounted police, numbering 1600 or 1800, was here assembled under the direction of Sir Richard Mayne and Captain Harris, and at 5 o'clock the gates were closed. Before that hour a considerable number of people had collected inside, in order to witness what was about to take place, and these were permitted to remain there. Outside the throng was, as might be supposed, much greater. Masses of people had assembled at all the approaches. The Marble Arch was the centre of attraction, and for an hour or two previous to the proposed commencement of the demonstration, the traffic was seriously impeded. The windows and balconies of the neighboring houses were also crowded with spectators. Shortly after 7 o'clock Mr. Edmond Beales, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, and other leading members of the Reform League, in a line of cabs, which headed the Clerkenwell, Islington, and other processions, advanced to the arch, and, the sub-committee having succeeded in making a clear passage, Mr. Beales and his friends went up to the police, who were drawn up in line, staves in hand, some of them being mounted. The crowd immediately closed in, and endeavored by an "ugly rush" to effect admission. The police used their staves freely to defeat this attempt, and it is stated that both Mr. Beales and Colonel Dickson were struck in the scuffle. At any rate, after being refused admission, and having thus raised the question in the form they desired, they went back to their vehicles, and with some difficulty managed to make their way through the crowd in order to proceed to Trafalgar Square, there to hold the meeting, according to the programme which had been laid down.

Printed bills were distributed among the various detachments, as they came up from Clerkenwell, Southwark, Finsbury, etc., directing them not to attempt to force an entrance into the Park, but to proceed to Trafalgar Square. It is much easier, however, to collect throngs of people than to keep them in leading-strings when collected, and a large portion of the "masses" were not disposed to follow implicitly the instructions of their leaders. The gates, it is true, were strongly fortified, but to throw down the railing seemed a feasible undertaking, and this was promptly attempted. The police, indeed, hastened to every point that was attacked, and, for a short time, kept the multitude at bay; but their numbers were utterly insufficient to guard so long a line of frontier, and breach after breach was made, the stonework, together with the railings, yielding easily to the pressure of the crowd. The first opening was made in the Bayswater road, where the police, rushing to the spot, prevented for a time any considerable influx of people; but they could not be ubiquitous, and along Park lane especially a great extent of railing was speedily overturned, till, in the end, the crowd entered *ad libitum*. A good deal of scuffling attended these incursions. The police brought their truncheons into active use, and a number of the "roughs" were somewhat severely handled.

Stones were thrown at Sir Richard Mayne, who, as well as his men, was much hooted. Between forty and fifty persons were taken into custody in the vicinity of the Marble Arch, and about as many more at the other approaches. Many of the leaders of the crowd exerted themselves to prevent a breach of the peace, and Mr. Bradlaugh got considerably hustled for so doing, falling under the suspicion of being a Government spy. About 8 o'clock a company of the Grenadier Guards and a troop of the Life Guards entered the Park, but it was then too late to prevent the influx of people, for, though the gates were still jealously guarded, breaches had been effected in every direction in the palings, and the military, who were loudly cheered by the crowd, confined themselves to manœuvres, the only effect of which was to oblige the mob occasionally to shift their position.

The numbers in the Park were by this time very large, and although of course there were a considerable number of "roughs," who look on the police as their natural enemies, many of the persons present appeared to be quiet and respectably dressed people, who had simply been attracted by curiosity, and showed no uproarious or even political proclivities. Speeches were made at various spots, one of the orators being a Miss Harriet Laws, who delivered a very servid address on the political and social rights of the people. At one of the meetings held near the Marble Arch, and presided over by Mr. De Gruyther, the following resolution was passed on the motion of Mr. Cuthberton, seconded by Mr. Tomkins:—

"That this meeting condemns, in the most emphatic and unqualified terms, the attempt on the part of the Ministry to rule the country by force, and their recklessness in compromising the dignity of the Government by wantonly provoking collision between the people and the officers appointed to keep the peace; and resolves that a deputation of not more than six persons wait on her Majesty with a petition signed by the chairman, in the name of the meeting, requesting the dismissal of Earl Derby and his colleagues, and the appointment of a Ministry who have a better appreciation of the value of the lives of her Majesty's subjects, and of what is due to their own high office."

None of the speakers, male or female, were interrupted by the police. By this time darkness was drawing on, and the crowd rapidly thinned, until at about 10 o'clock only a very few persons remained in the Park.

How the Park Looked the Day After the Riot.

From the London Times, July 25th.

Yesterday morning Hyde Park presented along its eastern extremity a pitiable spectacle. Between the Marble Arch and Grosvenor gate the railings were entirely demolished, and the flower-beds were ruined. Between the Grosvenor and the Stanhope gates, moreover, not a railing remained erect, those not actually leveled being forced considerably out of the perpendicular. This had been done out of mere wantonness, after ingress had been effected at other points, as was evident from the facts of the flowers and shrubs having escaped damage.

On the north and south sides of the Park much damage had also been done, the railings having been overturned in numerous places. In many cases the masonry had given way, and was still attached to the iron work, while in others the rails had been forced from their sockets, and one could not but reflect what appalling results might have ensued had the mob used them as weapons. The trees and shrubs were greatly injured, and in fact the appearance of the north-eastern portion of the Park was as if it had been overrun by an invading army. Wagons were engaged yesterday in removing the broken railings and shattered masonry, and a considerable sum will certainly be required to restore the Park to its original condition.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock a number of the lowest rabble of the metropolis assembled in the Park near the Marble Arch, and as time wore on their ranks were swelled by fresh arrivals, until they presented a very formidable appearance. They evinced their zeal for Reform by doing as much injury to the Park as they possibly could and by insulting everybody who appeared to be more respectable than themselves. They wreaked their vengeance on the flowers and shrubs by wantonly plucking them up by the roots.

With regard to weapons, both of the opposing parties were pretty equally matched, for while the police had their staves, which they did not hesitate, when necessary, to wield with vigor, the rioters armed themselves with stones, and in some instances with portions of the railings which had been broken down on the previous evening. Between 6 and 7 o'clock leading members of the Demonstration Committee proceeded to the Park, and having obtained permission from the police authorities, addressed the mob, exhorting them to go peaceably away, and not commit a breach of the peace. Some few, to their credit be it recorded, followed this sensible advice, and quitted the Park at once; but the vast majority of the crowd, consisting of "roughs" and juveniles, resolutely refused to give up the position they had gained. During the remainder of the evening the police directed their efforts principally to forcing the mob from the roadways, and in this they were assisted by companies of the Grenadiers and the Horse Guards.

Nothing at all approaching to a general engagement between the police and the "people" took place during the evening, but slight scuffles occurred every few minutes, and a large number of persons were taken into custody and conveyed to the temporary place of confinement in the Marble Arch. These partial disturbances continued till half past eight, when the police, aided by the military, mustered all their strength, and in a short time succeeded in clearing the Park. Subsequently, however, a number of persons re-entered it through the breaches in the railings, and the police were for some time actively engaged in chasing them out through the gates. In nearly all the streets in the vicinity knots of noisy boys were walking up and down until long after nightfall, hooting and shrieking.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, however, the tumult had considerably subsided, and at the last named hour the Park was entirely cleared, and the streets in the neighborhood had resumed their usual quietude and tranquillity. In the course of the evening a party of about one hundred "roughs," being doubtless an offshoot of the choice company in Hyde Park, made their appearance in Pall Mall, and broke a number of windows at the Athenæum and United States Clubs, and several private residences. Windows were also smashed in various other parts of the metropolis. The rioters in these cases appeared to be inspired by a pure spirit of mischief, and to direct their missiles without any discrimination as to the political sympathies of the occupants of the houses they attacked.

Letter from John Bright.

The following letter from Mr. Bright was written to the Reform League, of London, before the riot:—

"ROCHDALE, July 19.—Dear Sir:—I thank your council for the invitation to the meeting intended to be held in Hyde Park on Monday next. I cannot leave home for some days to come, and therefore cannot be in London on the 2d instant. I see that the Chief of the Metropolitan Police force has announced his intention to prevent the holding of the meeting. It appears from this that the people may meet in the parks for every purpose but that which ought to be most important and most dear to them. To meet in the streets is inconvenient, and to meet in the parks is unlawful—this is the theory of the police authorities of the metropolis. You have asserted your right to meet on Primrose Hill and in Trafalgar Square. I hope after Monday night no one will doubt your right to meet in Hyde Park. If a public meeting in a public park is denied you, and if millions of intelligent and honest men are denied the franchise, on what foundation does our liberty rest? or is there in the country any liberty but the toleration of the ruling classes? This is a serious question, but it is necessary to ask it, and some answer must be given to it. I am, very respectfully, yours,

"JOHN BRIGHT.

"To Mr. George Howell, Secretary to the Reform League, No. 8 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London, W. C."

Pianos Reported in Use.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TAX LAW.

A correspondent has taken the pains to copy the following record from the official statements published by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It would seem from this statement that there are a very small number of pianos used in the United States:—

PIANOS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

	$2 each.	$4 each.	$6 each.
Maine	3	2	..
New Hampshire	18	3	..
Vermont	51	..	..
Massachusetts	17	4	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	..
New York	239	134	13
New Jersey	1	1	..
Pennsylvania	360	186	11
Delaware	..	..	..
Maryland	176	119	11
District Columbia	..	..	..
Virginia	59	16	..
West Virginia	..	..	..
Kentucky	131	23	5
Tennessee	42	20	2
Louisiana	..	..	..
Ohio	1	4	..
Indiana	74	35	4
Illinois	..	..	..
Michigan	1	..	..
Wisconsin	..	..	..
Minnesota	..	..	..
Missouri	438	259	10
Kansas	..	..	..
California	141	54	5
Oregon	35	68	2
Nevada	..	..	..
Colorado	1	..	..
Nebraska	2	5	..
New Mexico	..	8	7
	1750	966	70

1750	82	$3500
866	4	3824
70	6	420
Pianos.....2776		$7744

Total receipts, as published by the Internal Revenue department, as per report for 1866 ..... $7751·82

It appears by the above that Missouri is the musical State of the Union. The Eastern States seem to have no music in their souls, or they do not admit they have, and the Empire State, embracing the pretentious city of Gotham, claiming to be the metropolis of the New World, falls behind the Quaker State of Pennsylvania.

General Pope's Expedition.

General Pope and staff arrived at Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 19. He was met by a large delegation of citizens and escorted to the town, where a salute of thirteen guns was fired. A complimentary ball was tendered the party in the evening.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twenty-fifth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95 000 pounds Wire Iron.
24 Beardsley's Instrumente.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	196 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small
4 Cutting Pliers.	19 Reel Stands centre
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators, b ock.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Pail Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.	6 Reel Handles
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets)
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Tumblers for Battery	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porous Cups.	29 Rubber Rings
162 (13½ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	69 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
175 oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	203 Zincs for Grove Battery
250 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, e.c.
1056 pounds Nitric Acid	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid	
14.6 pounds Nails, 40c and 60d	
2300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys	

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, ETC.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 18th, and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commencing on each of the days specified at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harness, etc, viz:—

Lead Ambulance Harness, re-paired, sets of.
Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn, sets of.
McClellan Saddles worn.
Collars, assorted (Mule and Horse), worn.
Wagon Bridles, worn.
Wagon Saddles worn.
Head Halters and Chains, worn.
Neck Straps and Chains, worn.

All this harness is made of the best materials, strong and serviceable, and was carefully inspected when purchased by the Government, and is now sold because the war is ended, and is no longer needed for the army.

Railroads, Passenger Railroads, and Express Companies, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Harness Dealers are respectfully invited to attend this sale. Such an opportunity will not occur again. It is probably the last large lot of Government Harness that will be sold in this city, and will not bring anything like its true value. Much money may be made by purchasers reselling and disposing of the same in the West and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds, a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance within twenty-four hours after the sale.

All articles purchased must be removed within two days from date of sale.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 7 11t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
No. 259 G street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—

Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars
One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels on axles.
Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard), nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.
(25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,
Nine Frame Buildings

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office

E. J. CRILLY,
8 7 3w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,

AT MILLIKEN'S

No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.

CORN COLORED LINENS.

FLAX COLORED LINENS.

BLOUSE LINENS.

LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.

SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.

LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.

TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

TOWELS, Great Variety.

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.

BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.

FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.

BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.

LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.

PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS.

4 12 stuth rp EYRE & LANDELL.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
91 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES

About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs etc. etc
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.

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628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street.
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embrace all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of *OUR OWN MAKE* are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

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STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
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COAL EMPORIUM
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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL. Egg and Stove sizes at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8·00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received 1 No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 31

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds,

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their reports are on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000 with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500 000 or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

UNITED STATES 5-20s.

Holders of Five-Twenties of 1862 would do well to avail themselves of the present foreign demand, and exchange them for the new and more desirable

FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864 and 1865.

At present they will obtain about Two Per Cent profit by the Exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 4 6trp] No. 114 South THIRD Street.

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON,

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No. 121 S. THIRD Street,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuth1m

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 3

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

PERSONAL.

TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO

EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!
EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!

To Soldiers' Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Minor Children.

OWENS & CO.

Have collected Claims with greater satisfaction than any firm in the business.

OUR MOTTO IS PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY.

Bounty Bill just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861 and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty, and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred dollars.

To be obtained promptly by calling upon

OWENS & CO.,
No 527 CHESNUT Street,
Second story, front room,
7 31 7t] Opposite State House.
N. B.—Applications by mail promptly attended to.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $ 00. The parents widowes and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $5. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,

JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1 40, $1·50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1 60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our Good Teas with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. MCCHESNEY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— PEOPLES, Esq., No. 305¾ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 23 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
DR. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. WEEMLY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be cheerfully conscientious to whom they would permit the bestowment of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office No 1031 WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which by a mechanical arrangement either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataracts, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skillfully performed. 7 25rp

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IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK,
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